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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXII NO. 237 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

ANSARI GIVES CLEAR LEAD

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY A LIVE ISSUE

SARDAR EXPOSES GOVT.'S DUAL POLICY

Appeal To Bombay Voters

CONGRESS HAS NO CARS AND CANVASSERS

Vote Against Congress Is Vote For Govt.

A mammoth meeting, reminiscent of the 1930 Civil Disobedience days, was held on the Chowpatty Sands, on Sunday evening, when the Congress electioneering campaign was inaugurated by the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and the Congress Parliamentary Board.

The Why Of It

More than ten thousand people listened with rapt attention to what Dr. M. A. Ansari and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said about the necessity of the Congress Candidates being returned to the Assembly in the forthcoming elections in preference to the non Congress candidates.

If They Failed?

"If people all over the country do not vote for the Congress Candidates and the majority of Congressmen are not returned to the Assembly, at the forthcoming elections, then it must be understood that the Congress will not be able to do any work in the country for a few years to come," declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the course of his presidential speech.

We Are Congressmen

"I want to declare from this platform, that we, the Nationalist Muslims, have never been before, nor are we at present, nor shall we be any time hereafter, communalists. We are Congressmen and we never intend leaving the Congress at any time. Our aim is to convert the Communalist Muslims to the Nationalist view-point and we will not rest content till we convert all the communalists and make them think on national lines," declared Dr. M. A. Ansari amidst cheers.

Loud-speakers were installed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Congress Parliamentary Board, under whose auspices the meeting was convened and the Lady Volunteers of the Reception Committee were in charge of maintaining order at the meeting.

SPIRITED DEFENCE OF NATIONALIST MUSLIMS

Mr. K.F. Nariman, in proposing Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to the Chair, said that it was a unique occasion in that Bombay had been able to secure Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress, and Dr. M.A. Ansari, President of the Congress Parliamentary Board, to inaugurate the Congress Electioneering campaign in the City. The speaker was confident that Bombay, which had been in the vanguard of the fight for Freedom that took place during 1930-31 and 1932 and thus maintained the good name of the City and enhanced the honour and prestige of Bombay, was not going to lag behind in its duty towards the Congress at the coming Assembly Elections. For those who fought against a mighty Government in the name of the Congress, it was a mere nothing to return Congress candidates to the Assembly. He was sure that both the Congress candidates would be returned to the Assembly.

SARDAR PATEL SPEAKS OUT

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in the course of his speech welcomed Dr. M.A. Ansari back to India, after months of stay on the Continent. Personally the speaker was overjoyed at his return, because the speaker was angry at the time the Doctor left the shores of India, leaving Congress politics in confusion. Gandhiji held him in such high regard that when the Doctor said that something must be done, Gandhiji gave his approval without a murmur. At Patna, it was due to Doctor Ansari that the All-India Congress Committee decided on the formation of a Parliamentary Board and decided to contest the forthcoming election. At the time the decision was taken, the speaker, who was inside the prison bars, felt like coming out on parole and fighting with Dr. Ansari. The views of the speaker on Council entry were known to everyone. He did not approve of Council entry. He was opposed to it. But it had been approved by the A.I.C.C. by a majority.

Once a decision had been taken, it was not the duty of any Congressman to raise a discussion over it. It was not for him to think whether the decision was a wise one or not. It was his duty to support the majority view and that was what the speaker was doing, because he felt that it would be foolish to raise the whole question again and begin discussing it.

OPPOSED TO COUNCILS

Continuing the Sardar said that he had been against entry into the Councils and the Assembly by Congressmen since a long time. When Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, his brother was the president of the Assembly, and the whole country was applauding his presidential work inside the Assembly, the speaker used to tell him that he was wasting his life by being in the Assembly.

REAL ISSUE

For three years, continued the Sardar, the Government tried all that was in its power. Lathi charges galore were witnessed. Several thousands of people were sent to jail. Ordinances were enacted and later they were approved by the members of the Assembly and were placed on the Statute Book. Did the people approve of all the above acts of the Government? The Congress claimed that the people were against all the above acts of the Government.

ANSARI'S OBJECT

It was the intention of Doctor Ansari to show to the Government that the people were behind the Congress and approved of the Congress and disapproved of the Government methods, by entering the Assembly. It was for the people to send only Congressmen to the Assembly to show that they approved of the Congress. The Congress also stands for the rejection of the White Paper, a Constitution which the Government were trying to thrust upon the people of India.

NO PERSONAL ENDS

The Congress candidates who would be returned to the Assembly would be going there not to gain any personal ends. They would be there as Congressmen, representing the Congress—the people—and would stand for what all the Congress stood for and not to get any personal gains. The Congress had a hold on the members getting into the Assembly on the Congress ticket. The Congress Parliamentary Board or the Working Committee had the reins of the Party in the Assembly and could recall any member who was found breaking the discipline and rules of the Congress Party in the Assembly. Congress candidates had been nominated from almost all the

(Conitnued on page 8).

"DEMOCRATS" DEFEATED

Maharashtra's Answer To Betrayers Of Solemn Undertaking

NO SEAT ON A. I. C. C.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Oct. 7.

Mr. Gadgil, Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, Appasaheb Patwardhan, Mrs. Leelawati Munshi, Gosavi, Balukaka Kanitkar, Doctor Antrolikar, Mr. Govindrao Deshpande, Doctor Lagu, Mr. Devakinandan, Mr. Vithalrao Joshi. (State), Mr. Jabar Ali, Nana Saheb Damle, Mr. Balubhai Mehta and Mrs. Gangaben Patel were declared elected to the All-India Congress Committee at the meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee held this evening, Mr. Shankar Rao Deo presidink.

A resolution ratifying the Working Committee Resolution on the Communal Award was adopted after a heated debate. A letter from the Secretary of the Democratic Swarajya Party tendering the resignations of 46 members including Mr. Kelkar from the Maharashtra Provincial Committee was considered and the meeting accepted the resignations of those who had signed the letter of resignation. Dr. Mandlik Sawarkar and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Democratic Swarajists were defeated in the A.I.C.C. elections.

ISSUES BEFORE THE ELECTORATE

Quarrel Over Communal Award Is To Fall Into A Trap

"If you believe in the growth of our manhood, in the growth of our spirit, in our right for freedom, in our children's right for a higher status than the status of slaves, than the status of hewers of wood and drawers of water, than the status of cattle, dumb-driven cattle, as we have been during the last 100 years, then your place is with us.

"If you believe that the British patronage is getting us self-government, then your place is not with us."

These were the only two issues on which the Congress was offering a straight fight in the Assembly elections, observed Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, presiding over a mass meeting held in the Shivaji Park, Dadar, on Sunday night.

The meeting was held in celebration of Gandhi Jayanti, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the "G" Ward Distt. Congress Committee. There was a large audience including a number of women.

In all the struggles for political freedom, observed Sjt. Bhulabhai, whether waged with instruments of force or with Truth and Non-violence, suffering without retaliation, it should be realised that mass suffering and mass sympathy had their own limitations and the leader of such movements should have a reasonable understanding of the position.

Indians did not desire, observed the speaker, any other peoples' lands by aggression, but certainly they desired to get back their own land, which by circumstances of misfortune they had lost.

TWO ISSUES.

Referring to the elections to the Assembly, Sjt. Bhulabhai said that the Congress was fighting on two clear and simple issues: Those that were not with the Congress at this moment must be considered as against the Congress. Secondly, the Round Table Conference was a deception perpetrated on Indians and in the end, the British Government decided that India should have reforms of a certain type.

Now they should decide whether they were going to accept Britain's decision on the measure of self-determination to have.

The banner under which every Indian irrespective of caste or creed hould unite was the banner of the Indian National Congress, concluded, the speaker. He exhorted every one to stand by the Congress candidates, Mr. Nariman and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and vote for them only.

Srimati Sarojini Naidu desired that the people should choose at this juncture whether to stand together in the Congress fold or join hands with others.

The maker of the modern Congress, the leader of the nation, the fighter for the liberation of the people from slavery in India, the man through whom the glory of India had shone forth in the world.—Mahatma Gandhi wanted every Indian to do his duty by his mother-land.

The secret behind the success of every country that had achieved freedom lay in action. Indians should act, exhorted the speaker, if they wanted to attain their goal instead of sitting with their hands folded.

NO QUESTION OF CONSCIENCE.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel explained to the audience the manner in which the Communal Award was being made a matter of conscience at this time of elections to the Legislative Assembly. He did not see how a purely political issue could become a matter of conscience. The Communal Award was a net spread to catch the nation and it required great care to be taken that none fell victims to it. He then explained how the Working Committee viewed the whole issue. Congress candidates like Sjt. Nariman and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh were entering the legislatures not as a matter of personal convenience or whim, but as the representatives of the Congress.

Proceeding the speaker said that the Congress Socialists were of the Congress. He desired them not to cause a hitch in the programme of the Congress which is now before the country. He expected the Congress Socialists to do their duty by the Congress. It would be harmful to the name and the prestige of the Congress that whatever was being done in the name of the Congress was sought to be undone by hostile criticism. At this juncture, it was for them to see that the ship of the Congress would not sink due to those splits. The voters should see that the ship reached the shore. He exhorted the voters not to allow the fair name of the Congress to suffer on any occasion.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh addressed the gathering. He assured the audience that if he went into the Assembly it was with a genuine desire to serve the masses through the Congress.

In celebration of Gandhi-Jayanthi, on behalf of the Gandhi Seva Mandal, yarn of one lakh of yards was offered to the Sirdar, with a desire to convey the same to Mahatmaji.

33 PERSONS DROWNED

ISTANBUL, Oct. 6.

Thirty-three have been drowned when a Turkish motorboat towing another boat collided with a cargo steamer near Prikipo Island.

The survivors numbered 23.—Reuter.

RISE IN MRS. NEHRU'S TEMPERATURE

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 6.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru could not leave for Bhowali today but may go a few days later.

Her temperature rose to 102.4 yesterday.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

FIGHTING RESTARTS

MADRID, Oct. 7.

A few minutes after Premier Lerroux, from the balcony of the Home Office, thanked the people for fine citizenship, firing restarted and crowds scampered for safety. Fighting is soon progressing in five districts of the capital. The rebels fired on trains arriving at the Central Station. Three are killed in the central markets.—Reuter.

LEADERS AT LARGE

BARCELONA, Oct. 7.

Several important insurrectionary leaders still elude capture. Police are diligently searching for Sr Azana. Others are reported to have crossed the frontier while three including the Catalan Minister Interior, Dencas, and ring leader of the revolt, have escaped from the Generalidad Palace through a subterranean passage whose exist was overed by rebels with machine-gun barrage.—Reuter.

Attack On Air And Navy Barracks

STATE OF WAR DECLARED IN SPAIN

Bloody Battle Between Govt. And Insurgents

MADRID, Oct. 7.

The Capital is quiet after the night's feverish events, though demonstrations occurred in the streets, crowds cheering for a United Spain.

A notable sight was the young catholic aristocrats performing scavenging and other municipal tasks applauded by the populace.

The Premier had a narrow escape last night. Two bullets whistled across the Council chamber when the Cabinet was sitting, but Premier Lerraux who was dictating a letter, continued to work unperturbed. —Reuter.

SITUATION UNDER CONTROL

But Fighting Continues

MADRID, Oct. 7.

Further fighting is reported from several provinces, but Premier Lerroux, addressing a cheering crowd from the balcony of the Home Office, this afternoon, declared that the revolt in Catalonia and Asturias is completely under control.—Reuter.

NAVAL & AIR FORCE BARRACKS ATTACKED

BARCELONA, Oct. 7.

Although the Generalidad Palace has surrendered, fighting is continuing in the lower parts of the city. There was a bloody battle when the rebels attacked the naval and air force barracks, the casualties numbering 20 killed and 70 injured.—Reuter.

BATET FOR GERONA

MADRID, Oct. 7.

Sr. Batet has left hurriedly for Gerona.—Reuter.

MUTINY IN REGIMENT

PARIS, Oct. 7.

The Spanish regiment is reported to have mutinied at Gerona, North Catalonia, and to have murdered a General, two Majors and one Captain.—Reuter.

RIFLE FIRE AND BOMBARDMENT

MADRID, Oct. 7.

All members of the Catalan Government have been arrested, except Home Minister Dencas. The fate of Sr. Azana, who is stated to have thrown-in his lot with the rebels is uncertain.

It is understood that Sr. Zamora personally intervened to save President Companys from immediate court-martial and execution. President Companys has defied two ultimatums.

After the first ultimatum was ignored, Sr. Batet opened rifle-fire, which lasted for about half an hour. The second ultimatum was followed by artillery bombardment, which quickly led to surrender.—Reuter.

CATALAN REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Catalan Republic has been proclaimed.—Reuter.

The proclamation of the Catalan Republic which took place last night was preceded by exciting scenes. Demonstrators marched through the streets carrying banners bearing slogans demanding Catalan Republic and "Down with Lerroux."

President Companys made a declaration from the Government Palace affirming the will of the Catalan Government to defend the Republic and break off all relations with the institutions governing Spain. He declared that the Government had proclaimed Catalan a Free State of the Union of Iberian Republics.

A Catalan lawyer has taken possession of law courts in the name of the Catalan Republic.—Reuter.

SPAIN & CATALONIA AT WAR

BARCELONA, Oct. 7.

A state of war has been declared between Spain and Catalonia and furious fighting is proceeding.

Before midnight Troops from the Barcelona garrison issued an ultimatum to the Catalan youth organisation to surrender the control of the city and on refusal, the troops including the artillery attacked the broadcasting stations which are continually sending out messages calling upon the Catalans forcibly to resist.

Another ultimatum has been presented by General Batet commanding Catalonia, calling upon President Company's surrender immediately on pain of storming the Generalidad Palace. President Companys' reply is not known but it is rumoured the attack has begun.

BOMBARDMENT BEGINS

MADRID, Oct. 7.

The bombardment of the Generalidad Palace has begun and Gen. Batet's forces have occupied the civil aerodrome from which they are bombarding.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN SPAIN

MADRID, Oct. 7.

Martial Law has been proclaimed throughout Spain.

Communists seized the town of Reimosa and gained complete control.

Strike fever is reported to be spreading all over Spain, notably Valencia, Malaga and Alicante.—Reuter.

PROVISIONAL GOVT. IN BARCELONA?

BARCELONA, Oct. 6.

The proclamation of a separate Republic in Catalonia will be followed by the establishment in

(Continued on page 7.)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

2. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Graduates and Undergraduates strong in English, Sanskrit, Mathematics, etc., for the New High School, Gandevi. Apply with testimonials to the Head Master, stating age, qualifications and terms. (9006).

Wanted—Tea organizer, salary 125, Apply with eight pice stamps to Manager, Angel Tea Service, Baroda. (3039).

Help Wanted: Male and Female Canvassers on Rs. 50 p.m. and more. Apply with stamp at once to the Universal Mutual Benefit Co., New Delhi. (3051).

Wanted—An Office Superintendent with thorough experience of Life Insurance Office organisation in all Departments on modern lines with initiative and capacity for controlling a large staff. Salary Rs. 300—25—600 with benefits of the Society's Provident Fund, if confirmed after the probation period, which will be six months. The selected person may be started at a higher salary in the grade according to experience and qualifications. Apply stating age, qualifications and previous experience with copies of testimonials before 20th October 1934 to the Secretary, the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., Bombay. (9003)

Canvassers either sex having social connections and influence. Good remuneration. Apply Box No. 3042, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Rele's Shorthand Class best in Bombay. Apply Principal, B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., Darya Mahal, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8650)

Local Self-Government Service:— Next session of the Training Classes for Officers of the Local Self-Government Service, conducted under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay and the Local Self-Government Institute commences at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad from 22nd October, 1934. Apply for prospectus and admission to the Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort Bombay. (8956)

For Expert and Systematic Training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping:—Join Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, (2900).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Seven Monthly Fifteen-Rupee Instalments Liquidate Hundred-Rupee Loan and Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2994).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted Financier Partner for a going concern, without any competitors, to invest Rs. 35-40,000 to improve business. Nett guaranteed profits Rs. 40-50,000 per annum. Apply Box No. 3045, "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Wanted Agents for American toilet soaps. Apply stating resources for pushing and experience in the line, to Box No. 3000, "Bombay Chronicle".

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—The surplus Machinery of a Government Dockyard Workshop. Heavy and Light Lathes, Radial Drills, Planers, Borers, Turning Mills, etc., 50 Machines to choose from. Lists on application to Box No. 3050, "Bombay Chronicle."

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

The National Snuff Depot, Dhobi Talao, Girgaum Road, Bombay. Fresh Mangalore snuff daily manufactured of various qualities, medically certified, once tried, always patronised. (3032.)

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY LIMITED,
(In Liquidation).

Re: Sale of the Crescent Mills.

The undersigned invites offers for the purchase of the Crescent Mills at Ferguson Road, including land, buildings, spinning and weaving mills and machinery. The land admeasures 73,506 sq. yards or thereabouts, of which a portion, admeasuring 64,489 sq. yards is of Foras Tenure and the remaining portion admeasuring 9,017 sq. yards is of leasehold tenure in respect of which a nominal rent of Rs. 2|- per annum is payable. The machinery comprises 44,688 spindles and 1,068 looms approximately.

Offers should be addressed to the undersigned at his office, Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and should be endorsed "OFFER FOR THE CRESCENT MILLS."

Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

Dated the 5th day of October 1934.

H. H. WADIA,
Official Liquidator.
9005

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DATTATRAYA RAGHUNATH NAIK, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Landlord and residing in his joint family house at Kakadwadi, outside the Fort, of Bombay .....Deceased.

DAKURNATH DATTATRAYA NAIK, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, the eldest son of the abovenamed deceased and employed in Government service and residing in his joint family house at Kakadwadi outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-sixth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI,
The 26th day of September, 1934. 9015
VORA & CO.

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company 45-47, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 22nd October, 1934, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Consulting Actuary's Sixth Valuation Report for three years ending 31st December, 1933.

(2) To declare a dividend to Shareholders.

(3) To transfer a portion of the profits to Reserve Fund.

(4) To declare a bonus and interim bonus to participating Policyholders.

(5) To declare a bonus to Shareholders

(6) To declare a Jubilee bonus on 3589 old Shares.

(7) Generally to transact any other business arising out of or germane to the said Valuation and report by the Consulting Actuary, as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
JYOTENDRA L. MEHTA,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1934.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th October to 22nd October, 1934.

9013

WANTED

A DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Gaya—
Pay Rs. 800-40-1000
Qualifications required—

1 (a) A candidate must hold the degree of Bachelor of Engineering of any British or Indian University, or

(b) has obtained a certificate of having passed the Final Examination in the Civil Engineering Course of the Thompson Civil Engineering College, Roorkee or

(c) has obtained at a recognised school of Engineering in the United Kingdom a diploma which is recognised by the Institute of Civil Engineer (United Kingdom) as exempting the holder from sections A & B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institute of Civil Engineers in the United Kingdom or

(d) has passed sections A & B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institute of Civil Engineers in the United Kingdom;

and

II (a) has held charge of and carried out important construction works for not less than five years and produces a certificate from his immediate Engineering superior during such employment that his work and conduct were satisfactory and similar certificate from his employer; and if he was employed as the District Engineer of a District Board, such certificates from both the Chairman and from the Inspector of Local Works and

(b) produces evidence that his knowledge of the district is such as to qualify him for employment as District Engineer.

The candidate appointed shall be on probation for 2 years.

All applications should be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman of the District Board and superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer." Each application should be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials required by the preceding rules together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of application being unsuccessful.

Applications must reach the undersigned on or before the 31st October, 1934.

RAMESHWAR PRASAD SINGH,
Chairman, District Board, Gaya.
9001

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (MONDAY) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Vianelli's Restaurant of complete Household furniture, Zunda Cabinet, Tilting Chesterfield and drawing room suits, "C" quality Godrej safe, Austrian Safe, Cash Box, His Master Voice Gramophone (S. Rose Co.), Cabinet gramophone with E. Light, Remington typewriter, Singer Machine, Harmonium, Wardrobes, Glassware, etc.

VORA & CO.

Public Notices

THE MAHARAJA MILLS CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation).

The undersigned invite offers, which should reach them on, or before 15th October, 1934, for purchase of Mills including:—

(1) Lands with buildings thereon.

(2) Cotton, yarn and cloth spinning and weaving Machinery, engine (650 H.P.), and 3 boilers all in working order.

(3) One Ginning Factory having 30 Ginning Machines (Platt Brothers), Engine and Boiler all complete in working condition.

(4) 15,149 Ring Spindles. 900 Mule Spindles, 416 Looms and all preparatory Machinery in working order

TERMS RELATING TO OFFERS FOR PURCHASE WILL BE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

Intending purchasers will be allowed to inspect Company's properties on week days during office hours, that is, (8 to 11 a.m and 3 to 6 p.m.)

Correspondence to be made to the following address.

(Sd.) GIRDHARLAL D. PARIKH.
(Sd.) B. D. AMIN.
Official Liquidators,
The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd
In Liquidation.
Padra Road, Baroda.
Dt. 3-10-34

9007

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FOR YOUR CHILDREN!!!
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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
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Lisbon Maru	7053	16 Oct.	22 Oct.
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Anxiety Of Viceroy And Colleagues Increased?

Reaction In Simla Of Bristol Tory Conference

(From Our Special Correspondent)
SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The authorities here are not inclined to comment on the Conservative Party Conference development for the reason that they believe that they have no concern with the party vote. While the Government of India as such, would remain silent on the point, the Viceroy has no doubt appraised the Secretary of State, his views by cable on the reaction of the Conference vote in India. Officials here are inclined to the view that inspite of all that has happened at the Conservative Conference the Reform Bill would get through British Parliament in the form in which Government puts it forward. They also believe that the Conference vote would not affect the Bill which is already with the India Office in main outline.

IF W. P. IS WHITTLED DOWN

I am told that London has been informed that if the White Paper scheme is whittled down there would be closing up of party ranks in India and a combined movement against the administration may be sponsored by Congressmen, Liberals and Progressive Muslims and that it would be difficult to face this movement. Mr. Shastri's speech is particularly interpreted here as a definite warning that if the White Paper scheme is whittled down the Indian problem may become more difficult of solution than at present.

Government quarters however believe that the Conservative leaders are fully aware of the gravity of the situation in India and that Mr. Baldwin would rather resign from leadership than of the party throwing to the winds of the proposal evolved after such prolonged discussions and detailed consideration of every aspect of the problem.

VICEROY'S ANXIETY.

There is no doubt, however, that the Conservative Conference has increased the anxiety of the Viceroy and his colleagues and they feel that its reaction may be to strengthen the hands of Congressmen in India and win them a larger number of seats at the forthcoming election than appeared likely on the basis of the political situation in India.

WHERE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY LEADS

Vernacular As Medium Of Instruction For Matriculation Exam.

CALCUTTA (By Mail).

One of the achievements which is expected to mark the commencement of the Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University by Mr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee is the introdoction of the Vernacular as the medium of instruction for the Matriculation Examination. This will practically lay the foundation of the future development of the Bengali language.

MATRIC REGULATIONS.

The Associated Press understands that the recent Conference between the University representatives and the Government of Bengal regarding the new Matriculation regulations has come to an agreement on the major points, namely, the recognition of the Government of the Vernacular as the medium of instruction for the Matriculation Examination subject to certain conditions and also the alterations in the list of subjects.

An important change which has been accepted is that there will be a paper on general scientific knowledge which will be made compulsory three years after the regulations came into force. An agreement has also been reached regarding the training of teachers in English and arrangements will also be made for the training of teachers in scientific subjects.

It is expected that the Government will send a formal communication to the University, embodying the points of agreement, which will be placed before the Senate for the necessary sanction.

The Regulations, it is expected, will come into force from 1936 and the first examination may be expected to be held in two years hence.

It is further understood that one of the steps already taken by the University in order to give effect to the new scheme is the preparations of Text Books in various scientific subjects written in Bengali.

EXPERTS AND SUBJECTS.

The Vice-Chancellor summoned a conference in this connection about a fortnight ago, consisting of experts in various subjects, both inside the University and outside it, and, as a result of the discussion which followed, a scheme was drawn up providing for the allotment of each subject to an expert. Each expert has been given a special assistant and English words and expressions which are at present used up to the Intermediate Standard in various subjects are being collected together with the Bengali equivalents which may at present not be available, as also the equivalents from Indian languages. The expert is making these collections in consultation with other experts wherever found necessary. A Co-ordinating Committee has been appointed and the collections made by each expert are being scrutinsed by this body. The University expects to complete the work by December 31 next after which it is proposed to publish these collections from the University and criticisms from interested bodies and persons will be invited. By about March, 1935, it is expected the University will be able finally to decide upon this matter and arrangements will afterwards be made for writing books on lines which may be approved by the University.

The University, it is understood, is deliberately confining itself for the present to the Intermediate Standard a sthe taking up of all the other standards at the time would mean a huge task which may be impossible to accomplish at present.

A separate room has been allotted where all literature available has been kept and forkers on different subjects are meeting regularly.—A. P.

GANDHI-JAYANTI IN LYALLPUR

LYALLPUR (By Mail).

In pursuance of the instructions of P.P.C.C. Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated here by the local Congress Committee.

L. Devi Raj Sethi, specially came from Lahore to help the local Congress workers in the sale of Khaddar. Accompanied by local Congress workers, he hawked Khaddar and the response was encouraging.

A public meeting was held last night in front of the Congress Office to celebrate the 66th birthday of Gandhiji. Master Gurditta Ram, Advocate was in the chair.

Many speeches were made paying glowing tributes to Mahatmaji and recounting his virtues.—United Press.

The Maharaja of Mysore has been pleased to award a silver cup for the best pictures in the Fine Arts Section of the Mysore Dasara Exhibition, and the Yuvaraja of Mysore has been pleased to award a cash prize of Rs. 75 for the best picture in the Exhibition by a Mysore Artist.

DR. B. C. ROY IN RAJSHAHI

To Explain Congress Stand On Award

RAJSHAHI, Oct. 6.

Dr. B. C. Roy arrived here today in connection with election campaign, in support of the Congress nominees. He will visit several districts in North Bengal, addressing meetings and explaining the Congress stand relating to the Communal Award.—United Press.

Workers Protest Against Leaders' Arrest

A mass meeting of the textile workers was held at Naigaon under the auspices of the Bombay G'rni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) on Thursday last as a protest against the arrest of the labour leader, Sjt. A. N. Shetti and three other workers which was addressed by Sjts. Wamanrao Kulkarni Maniben Kara, D. L. Phatak, and Mahamad Siddick Brelvi. A resolution protesting against the Government action was passed.

J. C. SETALVAD'S MANIFESTO

Promises To Fight Against White Paper And Safeguards

In the course of his election manifesto to the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr J. C. Setalvad says:—

"You are aware that I am adopted by the National Group as a candidate to contest the seat allotted to our Chamber in the Legislative Assembly in the ensuing election. It not out of personal ambition to sit in the Assembly that I offer myself as a candidate but it is the firm conviction on the part of my esteemed colleagues that the representative of the Chamber should be one who will truly and faithfully represent the interests and views of the Chamber and the Indian Commercial Community on all economic, financial and political questions which may come before the Assembly.

VESTED INTERESTS.

Since the beginning of 1931 the National Group was formed as a compact party with lines of policies properly chalked out. It is an open secret that for the last several years the Chamber has been controlled by a group of reactionary members who have managed to get the Chamber to register their decrees in the name of the Commercial Community. These are the same people who have also succeeded in creating and establishing the vested interests in regard to the representation of the Chamber on various Public Bodies and in the Legislatures. These people, who in their anxiety to continue unimpaired their friendship with the official world and their connection with prominent European friends have weakened and even compromised the attitude of the Chamber on vital questions of commercial and national importance.

PROGRAMME.

Knowing as I do, that it is incumbent upon the representative of the Chamber of the Assembly to loyally carry out its mandates, it is my duty to place before you the programme I would pursue on behalf of the Chamber, subject to such mandates, if elected to the Assembly. I am against Imperial Preference in any form. I am opposed to the Ottawa Pact which introduces Imperial Preference by the back-door and which has proved ruinous to the trade, commerce and industry. I was mainly instrumental in getting the Committee of the Chamber to pass a resolution condemning the notorious Mody-Lees Pact which while granting concessions to Lancashire secured no benefits whatever to the Indian Textile Industry. I was also opposed to the recently passed Tariff Bill incorporating the provisions of the Indo-Japanese Agreement.

Subject to the mandates of the Chamber my efforts in the Assembly will be directed to make India economically and industrially self sufficient.

W. P. MUST GO.

The burning question of the day is the proposed Constitution as adumbrated in the White Paper which is calculated to perpetuate the political subjection and economic exploitation of the Indian people. I am against the proposals contained in the White Paper particularly those relating to financial safeguards and prevention of commercial discrimination.

Our Chamber has always opposed the promulgation of Ordinances as well as Legislative measures of a repressive character. I am of the opinion that such Acts and Regulations which have been enacted or promulgated with a view to impede the healthy growth of the Nation should be repealed.

I am a simple and honest merchant actuated by a desire to do whatever service I can to the Commercial Community from the stand-point of Highest Nationalism.

MILL ORDERED TO BE RETURNED

Manufacturer Gets Decree For About Rs. 6,000 With Costs

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, October 5.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by Mr. M C Kaveeshwar, the Assistant Judge of Thana, in the suit filed by Mr. Narayan Gangadhar Behere, a rice mill machinery manufacturer of Dahanu, against Mr J V Pinto, a Christian merchant of Igatpuri, to recover from the defendant Rs. 10,000 (being the price of the machinery supplied to him, including interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum) with costs and future interest.

The Judge passed a decree of Rs. 6,350-8, plus costs, with interest on Rs. 5,030-8 at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the day of suit till payment. He further ordered the defendant to return to the plaintiff the grinding mill lying with him.

The Assistant Judge found that the defendant purchased the machinery parts, the price of which was to be paid at Dahanu, through Messrs Nadirshaw Bros. of Bombay, on condition that the plaintiff should supply all parts and hand over the charge of the whole machinery in working order, though not necessarily bound to do so before November 15, 1925. It was not proved by the plaintiff that the defendant had agreed to pay the wages of men engaged for assembling the parts. The defendant had agreed to purchase the machine for rice mill at Rs 6,000 and parts of machinery worth Rs. 2,077. The plaintiff was not entitled to the charges for fitting the machinery. It was not proved by the plaintiff that the grinding mill was supplied under orders of the defendant. A part of the suit for Rs. 555-12 was barred by limitation. The defendant had not suffered any damages by the plaintiff's not fitting up the machinery. Interest was allowed at 9 per cent. from April 11, 1926.

In a companion suit in which Messrs. Nadirshaw Bros were coplaintiffs, the Judge ordered the defendant to pay Rs. 2,640-10 and costs with interest on Rs. 2,500 at 6 per cent. per annum.

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Northern India's 153 In Second Knock

Home Team's Better Show In Second Venture: Compile 124 For 6, Shankar Making 61 (Not Out)

Scores at a glance:—

N. India (1st Innings)		*146*
N. India (2nd Innings)		*153*
Sind XI (1st Innings)		*114*
Sind XI (1st Innings)	*(for 6)*	*124*

KARACHI, October 7.

In view of yesterday's startling batting debacle, peculiar interest is attached to the cricket contest between Northern India and Sind Eleven. Munilal and Amir Hussain the overnight not-outs started sedately. The former gave a delightful display of offside hitting. Sind captured the first wicket for an addition of 8 runs, to the overnight total, Munilal having a drag against Palsetia's break was given leg-before-wicket. (30—1—15). The early dismissal of Munilal was a source of great encouragement to the local attack; but thereafter, Dilawar Hussain and Amir Hussain experiencing a lack of variety in the Sind attack, dug themselves in. After 30 minutes' play, Naoomal met with success. Dilawar's late-cutting was held brilliantly by Zakaullah in the high slips. (48—2—8).

Naoomal's tactics were again rewarded, when Amir Hussain pulling a short-pitched delivery yielded a catch to Palsetia (57—3—25).

AMIR HUSSAIN'S CONFIDENT GAME.

Amir Hussain batted confidentially, excelling in all-round shots, including one four. History of yesterday seemed repeating itself, when Agaraza clean-bowled Harris (67—4—7). Hardly had Agaraza reached the pavilion when Saeed joined him, Harris claiming a successful leg-before appeal (72—5—13). Nissar joined Baq Jilani soon, giving a hot chance to Naoomal which was not accepted. The best ball of the day by Naoomal had Jilani completely beaten, and bowled (80—6—1). At the time of wiring Ramprakash associated with Nissar.

UNPLAYABLE GOOGLIES.

Naoomal's googlies were almost unplayable to-day. At the dismissal of Jilani his analysis was 11 overs, 5 maidens, 22 runs and 3 wickets.

The downfall of Nissar was brought about by Naoomal again. Nissar skied a ball towards the bowling screen into the hands of Shridhar (95—7—12). After 105 minutes' play the century was telegraphed. Runs came mainly in singles. Though lacking in spectacular interest, Ramprakash and Khadim Hussain stemmed the rot, carrying the score to 125 for 7 at lunch, Ramprakash 17 (batting) and Khadim Hussain 17, (batting).

SENSATION AFTER TEA.

There was a sensational start after tea, when the visitors lost two wickets quickly. Ramprakash who appeared well-set, misconnected Palsetia and gave a catch in the slips (131—8—18). A good ball from Gulam Mahomed had Habibullah beaten and bowled scoreless (132—9—0).

The tail flickered before the final fadeout, the last pair contributing an invaluable 21, before Mubarak was declared leg-before off Harris (153—10—17). Khadim Hussain remained unbeaten with 21 and had played cautious innings, mixed with occasional enterprises. The outstanding performance of the day was Naoomal's bowling success.

Second Innings Of Sind XI

Sind Eleven entered on their second knock at 5 minutes to 3, facing a deficit of 185 runs. Nissar trundled from the road-end side. Aziz opened his account, steering a single through the slips. The first wicket fell to Nissar when Aziz was caught off Saeed in the slips (10—1—4). Abbas Khan and Shankar, B. D. were associated and at the time of wiring the score was 20 for 1.

Abbas Khan got a fine lease of life, but did not survive long. Baq Jilani soon battled his stumps (25—2—10).

Nissar's short-pitched bumpers were severely punished by Shanker, who successively drove him to the ropes.

Spectators numbering 5,000 were treated to a striking exhibition of cuts and hooks by Shanker and Naoomal. Undismayed at early reverses, both batted in the refreshing freedom. A double change in the bowling did not prove effective. A one hour's play produced 50 runs. Naoomal poking an outswinger, off Khadim Hussain, was caught by the last ball before tea (58—3—9).

SHANKAR TO THE RESCUE

Blakeney after a shaky start with Shankar made an early exit, yielding a catch behind the wicket, off Khadim Hussein (70—4—7). The outlook of homeside was distinctly gloomy with the departure of Gulam Mahomed spooning the ball into Nissar's hands (71—5—0). Shankar and Mobed, playing with their backs towards the wall carried the score to 100. Shankar was wildly cheered on reaching his individual 50 at the same time. Hitting one of Nissar's expresses, Mobed had his bat broken into two.

Mobed again hit Nissar lustily towards leg-four another three.

Sind was again unfortunate in losing Mobed, who appeared well-set. He gave a catch last over, off Khadim Hussain (124—6—27). The outgoing batsman played a capital innings at a time of crisis, Shankar batting with 61 at the close of play.

The following are the scores:—

NORTHERN INDIA
(First Innings.)

Munilal c Palsetia b Harris ..	11
Amirhussain l.b.w. b Palsetia	0
Agaraza (run out)	1
Dilawar Hussain b Harris ..	6
Mahomed Saeed (run out) ..	2
Ramprakash c Harris b Naoomal	22
Baqa Jilani l.b.w. b Shridhar	5
Nissar st. Aziz b Gulammahomed	49
Khadim Hussain c Aziz b Gulammahomed	11
Habibullah c Aziz b Palsetia..	22
Mubarakali (not out)	8
Extras	9
Total	146

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Gulammahomed 2 for 40.
Palsetia 2 for 17.
Harris 2 for 26.
Shridhar 1 for 6.
Naoomal 1 for 23.

SIND ELEVEN.
(First Innings.)

Shankar, B. D., l.b.w. b Baqa Jilani	7
Abdul Aziz c Amirhussain b Baqa Jilani	16
Abbaskhan c Munilal b Baqa Jilani	0
Naoomal b Nissar	40
Gulammahomed l.b.w. Baqa Jilani	0
Blanekey c Munilal b Baqa Jilani	1
M. J. Mobed c Dilawar Hussain b Nissar	4
Shridhar c Saeed b Baqa Jilani	11
Harris c Nissar b Baqa Jilani	1
Palsetia c Habibullah b Nissar	14
Mahomed Ibrahim (not out)	6
Extras	14
Total	114

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Nissar 3 for 29.
Baqa Jilani 7 for 37.

NORTHERN INDIA
(Second Innings.)

Munilal l.b.w. Palsetia	13
Amirhussain c Palsetia b Naoomal	25
Dilawar Hussain c Zakaullah b Naoomal	8
Agaraza b Harris	7
Mahomed Saeed l.b.w. Harris	13
Baqa Jilani b Naoomal	1
Nissar c Shridhar b Naoomal	12
Ramprakash c Mobed Palsetia	18
Khadim Hussain (not out) ..	21
Habibullah b Gulam Mahomed	0
Mubarakali l.b.w Harris ..	17
Extras	18
Total	153

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Naoomal 43 for 4.
Harris 30 for 3.
Gulam Mahomed 26 for 1.
Palsetia 34 for 2.

SIND ELEVEN
(Second Innings.)

Aziz c Saeed, b Nissar	4
Shankar (batting)	61
Abbaskhan b Baqa Jilani ..	10
Naoomal c Habibullah b Khadim Hussain	9
Blakeney c Dilawar Hussain b ..Khadim Hussain	5
Gulam Mahomed c Nissar b.. Baqa Jilani	0
M. F. Mobed c Habibullah b Khadim Hussain	27
Extras	7
Total (for 6 wickets)	124

BEWARE OF INSPIRED PROPAGANDA

Congress Socialists Indignant At Misleading Reports

The Publicity Officer of the All-India Congress Socialist Conference, Bombay writes:—

"My attention has been drawn to the systematic, misleading and obviously inspired propaganda in certain section of the press that the Congress Socialists have decided to rush into the Congress pandal to demonstrate their resentment against the resolution of the Working Committee of the Reception Committee refusing the use of the Subjects-Committee pandal for the All-India Congress Socialist Conference.

"The Congress Socialists (as has already been announced) have decided not to break away from the activities of the Congress Reception Committee, but to co-operate with it, as they have been doing so all the while.

"I have to warn the public against such propaganda against the Congress Socialists. The Congress Socialists Party has at no time entertained such idea, and to suggest that the Party has decided upon such a course of action is mischievous and deliberately intended to arraign public opinion against the movement, that is growing in popularity every day.

"MISLEADING AND MISCHIEVOUS"

Congress Socialists Indignant

The Publicity Officer of the All-India Congress Socialist Conference writes:—

Mischievous and misleading propaganda against the Bombay Congress Socialist Party is, we regret, being carried on in a certain section of the press that Mr Meherally, a member of the Party and G O C of the Congress Reception Committee, threatened to resign from the Party if the Party decided to withdraw the co-operation of its members from the work of the Congress Reception Committee.

It is amazing that newspapers should publish such baseless reports without caring to ascertain the facts. Mr. Meherally never did anything of the sort that is imputed to him. It is necessary to warn the public against such obviously inspired propaganda with a view to discredit the Socialist Movement, which is growing in strength and influence throughout the country.

NO DEPUTATION TO GANDHIJI

Mr. M. R. Masani, Jt. Secretary of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, writes:

My attention has drawn to the report in the "Bombay Chronicle" that Acharya Narendra Dev, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and I are going to see Mahatma Gandhi on the 15th instant.

So far as I am aware, no interview has so far been fixed for that day. To prevent misunderstanding I should like to add that if these comrades and I do see Gandhiji it will be on an individual capacity and not as representatives of our respective provincial parties.

SOCIALISM, ONLY SOLUTION

Youth Must Carry On Constructive Work

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAYAJIGANJ, Oct. 6.

Under the auspices of the Gandhi Week Celebrations by the Baroda Prajamandal, Mr. Rohit Mehta, Congress-Socialist addressed on the Indian political situation, Mr. Chhotabhai Sutaria presiding. He urged freedom with economic emancipation and deprecated the economic exploitation of Indian resources. He discussed the solution of the Indian problem through Socialism on a non-violent basis.

He explained the aims of the Congress Socialist party. He also urged the Baroda youth to units for constructive work leaving communal, Indian states and other problems to the constituent assembly.

NO ACADEMIC SOCIALISM

They Must Act Upto What They Preach, Says Mr. Tiwary

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

Pandit Venkatesh Narayan Tiwary, a prominent Congress worker, who is now in Lucknow, interviewed by a Press representative congratulated the representatives of Congress Socialists on the resolution which they recently adopted at Benares with regard to the Council entry programme of the Congress.

He said that this lead should have been given long ago, but weak-kneed leadership and a lack of a clear-cut policy were responsible for the regrettable delay in arriving at a correct decision on this question. As things stood at present, important office-bearers and members of the Congress socialist organisation were claiming freedom to decide for themselves the line which they should adopt. Some of them had half of the candidates put up by all along been working on the Congress Parliamentary Board, while Congress socialists had been denouncing it as a body composed of reactionaries like Mr. Desai and Dr. Roy

"MANDATORY"

The Socialist Party would greatly suffer in prestige and destroy its utility if even now its members treated the resolutions of the Benares meeting as merely in the nature of recommendation and not mandatory.

Asked if he were a member of the Socialists Party Mr. Tiwary said that though he was a socialist he declined to join the Socialist Party until the elections were over because he found that co-operation with friends who could both denounce the Parliamentary Board as reactionary and untrustworthy and support its candidates was well-nigh impossible.

ACADEMIC SOCIALISM

Academic socialism did not appeal to him. Socialists to be true to their professions must have the courage to act up to what they preached. He was sorry that some of his valued friends who had taken a leading part in the organisation of the Socialist Party had from the very beginning showed an utter lack of the true appreciation of vital issues involved in fighting the elections on behalf of the Congress Parliamentary Board.

PRESIDENT COMPANYS ARRESTED

Arrest Of Azana And Catalan Ministers Ordered

MADRID, Oct. 7.

The intention to surrender was broadcast by President Companys from the Palace "since the means of resistance had been exhausted and to avoid fresh sacrifices."

President Companys was immediately arrested, and will be brought to trial. Government also ordered the arrest of ex-Premier Azana and all Catalan Ministers.

News of the surrender was received with enthusiasm at the Home Office where Cabinet Ministers waited all through the night. Care-worn Ministers jumped from chairs with the shouts of "Long Live Republic, Long Live Spain."

The Minister of Public Instruction announces that the situation in Asturias is in no way under control, and troops are being despatched to the storm centres from Palencia.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

The Annual General Meeting of the Party will take place on Thursday, the 11th inst. at 6-30 p.m. at the Bombay Students Brotherhood Hall.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

Have you joined as a member of the Reception Committee?

The All-India Congress Socialist Conference will meet in the city on the 21st and 22nd inst.

The importance of the session is great and momentous decisions which will mould the future programme and policy of the Congress will be taken at the Conference.

It behoves that every patriotic Indian who stands for the Complete Independence of the country should support the Conference in all possible ways.

Those who have not yet joined as members of the Reception Committee could do so on payment of minimum of Re 1 at the office of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, Dadabhoy Manzil, Congress House, Bombay.

WORLD GAMES SENSATION

Some 'Girl' Athletes Were Men, Says Manager Of S. African Team

Astounding allegations that competitors at the Women's World Games held at the White City in August "gave the impression of being of the masculine sex" were made in mail week by Mr. B. C. Sims, manager of the South African British Empire Games team.

Making his report to the South African Olympic and British Empire Games Association he said he was "very much against our taking part in these events."

"The class of persons representing foreign countries in these games," he continued "is to say the least, most peculiar, and one heard remarks on all sides that they were not women.

'From my personal observations I must say that I am very much in agreement with these opinions, as quite a number of the outstanding foreign athletes were saved and had very deep voices and gave the impression of being of the masculine sex."

Mr. Sims further stated that he did not consider London a suitable training venue for athletes

A. I. CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

BENARES, Oct. 5.

It is reliably understood that the office of the All-India Congress Socialist party will be transferred to Bombay this month with the staff. It is further understood that Mr. Jayaprakasa Narain, who is leaving Benares to-day for Bombay will halt for a day at Wardha to discuss with Mahatmaji the esolutions passed by the All-India Congress Socialist Party Conference held recently at Benares.

It is also understood the reception committee of the 48th, National Congress has decided to provide free accommodation at Bombay and has fixed Re. 1/ as the delegate fees for the members of the Socialist Party.—United Press.

No Dissatisfaction With Benares Decision

BENARES, October 6.

In the course of a joint press statement, Acharya Narendra Deo and Sampurnanandji say:—

"We are surprised to learn from an "Associated Press" message coming from Lucknow that U. P. Socialists are generally dissatisfied with the decision of the Benares Conference, and that there exists serious difference of opinion among them in this connection. We are not aware of anything of this kind. It is perfectly true that these decisions were technically not mandatory, but all those who participated in the Conference felt that they were morally binding on us, and will serve as our guides to conduct unless turned (sic) at Bombay."—United Press.

SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

R. C. Members Meeting

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming All-India Congress Socialist Conference will be held on Tuesday, the 11th inst. at 5-45 p.m. at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Hall.

THE AGENDA.

1. To consider arrangements for the Conference.
2. To elect a Chairman, Treasurer, 2 Secretaries, and 11 other members of the Working Committee of the Reception Committee.

INDIANS' SUCCESSFUL REPRESENTATION

RANGOON, Oct. 7.

The "Rangoon Times" reports that the Revenue Minister of North Hsenwi State (Shan States) has been ordered by the Sawbwa to leave the State within three days. It is stated that ill-feeling arose between the State officials and the Indian merchants and traders owing, it is alleged, to the Indians not subscribing adequately towards the scheme for forming a football club and acquiring land for same.

The Revenue Minister and other State officials issued a notice to all Shans with a view to boycotting Indians who represented the matter to the Sawbwa.

The Sawbwa after verifying the truth of the matter, ordered the Minister to leave the State and imposed fines ranging from Rs. 100 downwards on other State officials concerned.—A.P.

Thrilling Play Amidst Torrential Rains

Coventry Regains Leadership Of Southern Section By Crushing Millwall

LONDON, Oct. 6

Recent rains had rendered the majority of grounds treacherous. Chelsea's failure to adapt the play according to the conditions was responsible for their defeat. They adopted a mistaken policy of clever and intricate passing on the ground from which the ball slithered. The game was played at great pace, and Spence, Chelsea's rightwinger, secured from Barnsley in mid week, was very prominent. Everton were first to score and they had a hal-time lead of two goals to nil, Dean netting both. He scored the first goal in the thirty-fifth minute and five minutes later put on the second from penalty.

On resumption Chelsea played a resolute game, and wind was with them. Mills scored their first goal from close range but then Macauiay, Chelsea's right back, restored the margin of Everton's lead by putting through his own goal Horton, however, reduced deficit for Chelsea six minutes before the finish.

STOKE'S STOUT RESISTANCE.

Stoke who are one of the most improved teams in the division, put up a stout resistance. Bastin's goals, one just after the start and one just before the finish, enabled Arsenal to share the spoils with them. Sale headed in for Stoke in twenty-eighth minute, and the teams changed ends with one goal each. On resumption, sale gave lead to Stoke in the third minute. After this Stoke made thrustful raids and maintained pressure. When Bastin equalised ten minutes from the finish, Stoke strongly protested that Drake was offside. The play was held up while players argued with referee who adhered to his decision after consultation with linesman. Arsenal were fortunate to save point.

Barnsley whose supporters resent the departure of Spence were overwhelmed after confident opening. Westwood achieved a hat-trick before the interval, which found Bolton leading by three goals to nil. Towards the close of the second half Bolton made a remarkable burst and obtained five goals in the last eight minutes. Taylor netted twice, Shotton put through his own goal and the last two goals came through Westwood, and Milsom respectively.

THRILLS AT SWANSEA.

Spectators braving a torrential rain were treated to thrills at Swansea. Murray scored for Newcastle in the opening minute. Davies quickly equalised and then he gave lead to Swansea. Some exciting exchanges followed and then Weaver put Newcastle on level terms in twenty-seventh minute. There were further thrills when play was resumed after interval. Olsen netted for Swansea from the opening movement. Boyd soon equalised and then McMenemy notched Newcastle's winner. Coventry regained leadership of Southern Section by crushing Millwall. The home team scored twice before the interval, both through Lake. On resumption Bourton and White increased Coventry's lead by scoring once each. Millwall responded through Yardley. Coventry's last goal came through Bourton.

Chester had set back, suffering a home defeat at the hands of lowly Southport. Slippery turf was responsible for mistakes and the first half was goalless. Then Diamond netted twice for Southport, but Chester failed to respond.

B. Malcolm Wins 15 Miles Cycle Race On Sunday

Keen Contest Witnessed By Crowd Of 3,000 People Arouses Great Enthusiasm

Before a crowd, estimated at 3,000, the 15 miles cycle race was held on Sunday morning round the Oval. While the organisers the Apollo Athletic Association, were gratified at the response made by the sporting public, which assembled in force at such an early hour, certain elements proved unruly and caused endless trouble by encroaching on the track. The officials had their work cut out to keep the course clear and deserve great credit for carrying out the programme without any hitch.

Punctually at 6-45 a.m. the competitors lined up near the Prince of Wales Statue, and the absence of R. Allen, the Army Record Holder, was quickly noticed. It transpires that he cried off at the last moment, much to the disappointment of a large number of cycling enthusiasts. The starter sent them off to an even start and for the first lap Malcolm, Bastani, K. Gerrard, Turner and Sayed were closely bunched up. The leaders maintained a fast pace and some of the weakest competitors soon went to the wall. By the time the fourth lap arrived the pace increased furiously and the fast time of 2 mins., 33 2|5 secs., was recorded in this lap. Malcolm, Turner, Bastani, Guard, and K. Gerrard were still in the van, but it was soon evident that the last named would be compelled to retire. He had been troubled with an abscess in the thigh, which was lanced only two days prior to the race.

Leaders Keep Position

Malcolm and Guard who had designs on the lap prizes kept their positions right till the eleventh round when the latter fell away, allowing Bastani to creep up into second place. Turner, Shroff, Pedder and Syed followed in the order named. In the final lap the pace increased appreciably, Malcolm flew to the front with Bastani close on his wheel pursued by Turner, Shroff, Pedder and Syed.

As Malcolm flashed over the line there were yells of delight from his admirers. Bastani and Turner finished close up with Shroff, Pedder and Syed next in order.

The split watches were supplied by the Eastern Watch Company, whose manager Mr. C. E. Vogel, was chief time-keeper.

Thanks To Organisers.

At the conclusion of the race Mr. Moulton thanked the organisers and officials, who had worked hard to make the event such a success. He also commended the generosity of the donors of the prizes. Mrs. Fanaken then presented the trophies to the successful competitors.

K. Daver of the Bombay Amateur Athletic Club, who has fractured his leg, holds the record for 15 miles of 34 mins., 10 2|5 secs.

RESULT:

B. Malcolm (B.E.S.T.)	1
A. K. Bastani (Sassanian Wheelers)	2
W. Turner (C.C.O.B.)	3
S. J. Shroff (Sassanian Wheelers)	4
F. P. Pedder (B.A.A.C.)	5
S. M. Syed (B.A.A.C.)	6

Time: 37 minutes, 8 3|5 seconds.

LAP PRIZES.

B. Malcolm (B.E.S.T.)	1
J. B. Guard (Malcolm C.C.)..	2

Fastest time was 2 minutes 33 2|5 seconds in 4th Lap.

The Officials were as follows:—
Starter:—Mr. R. I. D'Avoine.
Chief Judge:—Mr. F. W. Thornback.
Judges:—Messrs Taraporevalla, Shroff, Dr. Sethna, McLean, Bould and Everett.
Chief Time-keeper:—Mr. C. E. Vogel.
Time-keepers:—Messrs Essai and R. E. Brown.
Lap Recorders:—Messrs A D'Burgh and V. V. Joshi.
M. Officer:—Dr. Cowley—Freeman, I.M.D.

Protest Against Combined Meat And Vegitable

Under the joint auspices of the Matunga Residents' Association and 12 other local associations a public meeting will be held at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.), to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the leasing out by the Municipality of a plot of combined vegetable and meat market and to take steps to prevent the establishment of a combined market.

Dr. G.V. Deshmukh will preside.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 30, 1990.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 28, 1353.
Parsi: Ardibehesht 2, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 31m.
Sunset: 6h. 23m.
High Water: 11-32.
Low Water: 5-27; 17-42.

MONDAY: Oct. 8.
Municipal Corporation: 3-40 p.m.
TUESDAY: Oct. 9.
Bombay Improvements Committee 2-10 p.m.
WEDNESDAY: Oct. 10.
Municipal Standing Committee: 4-10 p.m.
THURSDAY: Oct. 11.
Municipal Corporation: 3-40 p.m.
Legislative Assembly Elections: Nomination of candidates.

MARATHA PUBLIC HALL:—Marathas of the North of Bombay must be realizing the great necessity of a public hall in that area. A separate committee has been appointed for the same. In this connection a public meeting will be held at Lalbaug Maidan to-day (Monday), at 5-30 p.m. Rao Bahadur R.S. Asavle will preside.

LATE SIR MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI:—An informal meeting of the requisitionists to call the Sheriff's meeting in honour of the late Sir Munmohandas Ramji, Kt. will be held in the Corporation Hall to-day (Monday), at 5-21 p.m. (Bombay Time), i.e. 6 p.m. (S.T.) for appointing a committee to draft resolutions to be placed before the proposed public meeting and to make all the necessary arrangements in connection therewith.

ANJUMANTTES' ASSOCIATION:—The Anjumanites' Association, formed in August last has been promised by Jamiat Shubban-al-Muslimeen every help and co-operation. This Association was formed by a group of enthusiastic ex-students of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School. Its aims and objects are:—To patronise the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, and to look to the welfare of the students of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School.

The Association seeks the moral and not the monetary help of the Muslim community. Its activities will be carried on from Shubban-al-Muslimeen's Office.

Cooperage Bandstand Monday 6-30 p.m. Judge Rutherford Radio Lecture World Control.

The REGAL
DAILY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Marion DAVIES
Gary COOPER
OPERATOR 13
Combining The Spectacle of "BIRTH OF A NATION" and the heart-beat of "SMILIN' THROUGH'."
HEAR ITS HIT SONGS!

The CAPITOL
DAILY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
DO YOU KNOW What it means to be
THE LAST MAN ON EARTH
Then see this astounding imaginative drama of the destruction of our modern world!
DELUGE
with
PEGGY SHANNON
SIDNEY BLACKMER
LOIS WILSON

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 Noon: Time Signal. Indian Selected Hour.
1 p.m.: Bnmbay Market: Available Rates.
EUROPEAN LUNCH-TIME MUSIC.
6-30 p.m.: Indian Programme. A Selected Programme of Light Music. By Surat Garba Party & Miss Harimati (H.M.V.)
7-30 p.m.: Interval.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
8 p.m.: Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
8-45 p.m.: General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-10 p.m.: New Books: By The Bookman.
9-20 p.m.: Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m.: Fox-Trot "Little did I dream" B. Lane; Fox-Trot "Rocking in Rhythm" Duke Ellington; Engl. Waltz "Only a Day" F. Grothe and Rumba "Yo "Quisiera" Calle.
Jos Ghisleri will introduce Roy Butler as his new symphonians as Hot Ten, Sax. and Clarionet. He will play with the aid of Cricket and Rudy.
SEVERAL HOT NUMBERS.
Tango "Voluptuosa" Jose Padilla; Tango "Amorios" Ferrete; Two big Hits from "Stand up and Cheer": Fox-Trot "She's 'way up Thar" Lew Browne; Fox-Trot "We're out of the Red" Jay Gorney; Vien-Waltz "Lysistrata" P. Lincke; Vien-Waltz "Parisian Night" Scassola.
REQUEST NUMBERS.
Fox-Trots "Play to me Gipsy" K. Vacek. "Sweet and Simple" Fr. Georg; "Nasty Man" White Scandals.
11 p.m.: God Save the King-Emperor.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Chu-Chin-Chow" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Operator 13" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Naughty Girl" Time as usual
CAPITOL—"Deluge" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Tarzan and His Mate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Scarlet Empress" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Affairs of Cellini" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Toofan Mail" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Alibaba and 40 Thieves". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bulbul-E-Paristan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Nanand-Bhojai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Lure of the City" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"The Cat and the Fiddle" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Frankenstein" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Hurricane Express" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee
MAJESTIC—"Setu-Bandhan" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

DADAR HIGH SCHOOL:—Following donations were received by this school:—Seth Jamnadas Baxi Rs. 204 (desks); Seth Damodar Savlaram Yande Rs. 100 (books); Rao Saheb T.B. Chitre Rs. 101 and Mr. G. T. Patankar Rs. 60.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS:—A meeting of the representatives of the Bombay Unions affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C. will be held in the office of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union, Shetey Building, Poibavdi, Parel, at 6-30 p.m. on Monday (8th Oct.) to consider the desirability of taking such measures as will be in the interest of the working-class in relation with the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress.

MEDICAL FILMS:—Under the auspices of the Motion Picture Society of India a free Cinema Show comprising of the following medical films will be given on Wednesday (10th inst.) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Roxy Theatre, New Queen's Road, Bombay:—

1. Indirect inguinal hernia (anatomical aspect).
2. Indirect inguinal hernia (operative technique).
3. Posterior Radium Barrage Technique, Carcinoma of the rectum.
4. Blood Transfusion (Laboratory technique).
5. Blood Transfusion (Methods of transfusion).
6. Electro-coagulation of Vulvacarcinoma.
7. Movements of the heart, lungs and other parts of the human body, through X-Rays.
8. Development of the human heart (by Dr. Nair).
9. The story of a Hollow Tooth.

Members of the medical profession are cordially invited to attend the show. Medical students may likewise attend.

DELEGATES FOR CONGRESS

(From Our Correspondent).
NASIK, Oct. 6.

The following were elected as delegates to the forthcoming Bombay session of the Indian National Congress:—

Messrs. R. H. Gadre, G. H. Deshpande, D. Y. Pingle, M. V. Janarkar, P. S. Apte, B. V. Gulve, K. R. Vaishampayan, N. H. Tarkunde, Dagu Appa Jalnekar, D. M. Bidkar, S. B. Potdar, G. N. Teli, S. K. Shah, R. B. Mahajan, D. V. Gokhale, Chaganlal Damodar Das, S. R. Chandsaire, S. M. Malvi, Y. B. Pimplegaonkar, M. K. Kamat, M. G. Ingle and V. N. Naik.

Sastri Leaves For South

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Oct. 7.

Rt. Hon. Sastri left yesterday evening for Sholapur, where after spending a couple of days, he will proceed to South India.

He will return back to Poona by about the middle of November and is likely to stay here for a couple of months.

SHAKTI POOJA:—Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture on "Shakti Pooja" at the Arya Samaj Mandir, to-day (Monday), at 7-30 p.m.

GAUDIYA MATH:—Under the auspices of the Theosophical Federation. His Holiness Tridandi Swami B.P. Tirtha Maharaj will deliver a lecture on "The Teachings of Geeta," in the premises of Blavatsky Lodge to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). The public are invited.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Tridandi Swami B. P. Tirth Maharaj will lecture in English|Gujrati. at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall French Bridge, Chowpatty to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Teachings of Gita."

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY:—A public meeting will be held at Laxmi Nagar Society Pavilion, Khar, to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will speak on "Constituent Assembly." Mr. Madhavlal Makanji Bhatt will preside.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSCN. DISPENSARY:—The total number of patients that took advantage of the above free dispensary during the month of September, 1934, was 5.132. out of which 1,792 males, 1,137 females and 1,247 children were old patients and 449 males, 217 females and 295 children were new ones. The daily average attendance was 171.

MASS MEETING OF G. I. P. WORKERS:—Under the auspices of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union, Bombay Branch, a mass meeting of the workers will be held at Matunga, on the Goal Maidan, opposite the Matunga (G.I.P.) Station to-day (Monday), at 5-30 p.m. to explain to the workers the advantages and disadvantages of the different leave rules, enforced by the Administration, Comrades Khedgikar, Jhabvala, Pathak, Chaudhary and others will speak.

ENSURING COMMUNAL HARMONY:— The Anti-Communal League (Bombay) wants to issue picture postcards to impress on Indians the advantages of Communal harmony and the need of developing the Anti-Communal attitude in public life. Artists are requested to submit suitable designs, or see Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha at Lloyd Chambers. Walkeshwar Road. Reasonable payment will be made for approved designs.

ALL-INDIA ANTI-COMMUNAL AWARD CONFERENCE.

Babu Ramanand Chatterjee. the Editor of "The Modern Review," Calcutta, has accepted the invitation to preside over the deliberations of the All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference, to be held in Bombay, on the 25th inst.

MOGAVEERA FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

Sjt. Gangadhar Deshpande accompanied by Sjt. R. R. Diwakar visited the Mogaveera Free Night School on Thursday night. The school was started some 15 years ago by the Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali organised by the Mogaveera residents of Bombay, and is imparting free education to 240 boys to-day belonging to different communities.

Sjts. Deshpande and Diwakar addressed the students on "Gandhi Jayanthi" and said that they were extremely glad to visit the School and meet the enthusiastic band of honorary teachers and the students eager for knowledge.

HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCE

Will Be Held In Bombay On Oct 22 & 23

The Secretary of the All-India Humanitarian Conference writes:

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya having intimated by wire about his inability to preside at the All-India Humanitarian Conference to be held in Bombay on account of ill health and pressure of work, the Reception Committee at its meeting held on Saturday unanimously elected Sadhu T. L Vaswani, as President. He has accepted the same.

The Committee further resolved to hold the session at Madhav Bag, Bnuleshwer Bombay on 22nd and 23rd October and Silver Jubilee Meeting on October 24.

The Committee appeals to the humanitarians of Bombay to join this Conference as members of the Reception Committee No true humanitarian can keep himself aloof from this function. It is hoped friends of this noble cause will join as members of Reception Committee and make it a point to attend the Conference. Particulars and tickets can be had from the Honorary Secretary, All-India Humanitarian Conference, 149 Shroff Bazar, Bombay.

SHUTTLE INDUSTRY IN INDIA

Govt. Refuses To Remove Import Duty On Wooden Blocks

The following are extracts from the representation sent by H. M. Patel & Co., Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India:—

Shuttle is an indespensable accessory for the purpose of weaving both by power and hand loom and as there is no factory in India for the manufacture of shuttles, they are imported from foreign countries such as Japan, England, Italy, Germany and France, for nearly a hundred thousand power looms and a million hand looms. it is safe to assume that over ten thousand gross shuttles are required. Thus there is a fair scope for the development of this industry in India and, therefore, in the year 1932 we sent our representative to Europe to visit important manufacturing centres and to make preliminary arrangements to start a factory in India. These arrangements are now completed.

A machinery plant of an approximate capacity to manufacture from 500 to 700 gross shuttles a year, will be erected in Bombay very soon by an European expert, who is also to work as the manager of the factory. In a short time, we contemplate registering a private joint stock company to run this enterprise, under the name of the Indian Shuttle Manufacturing Company.

It was our intention to use only Indian timber but we are obliged to revise our decision in view of the fact that cornelwood and boxwood the most suitable timbers for the manufacture of shuttles, are not available from Indian forests and the substitutes suggested by the Forest Economist of Forest Research Institute. Dehra Dun, do not come up to the required standard. To maintain a high standard of quality we are obliged to import the wooden blocks from either England, United States of America or Africa.

We, therefore, submit that for the development of this new Industry, the wooden blocks that we are required to import for the manufacture of shuttles be allowed to be imported duty free as a special case under section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

The following is the reply received by Patel & Co. from the Government Secretary:—

With reference to your letter, I am directed to say that in the existing financial condition the Government of India regret that they are unable to consider the question of removal of duty on wooden blocks in question.

In this connection, I am to invite your attention to this department Resolution No. 38-T(2), dated the 28th March, 1925, (copy enclosed) and to say that if you consider that the development of the industry is hampered by the fact that the import duty on the finished article is lower than the duty on the materials which have to be imported for its manufacture, you should address your representation direct to the Tariff Board.

BAND AT EMPRESS GARDENS, POONA.

By kind permission of the Officers of the 2nd Bn., 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, the Band will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona. on Monday, 8th October, 1934, from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

IDEAL OF SERVICE AND MUTUAL HELP

Achievement Of Boy Scout Movement

To stimulate the progress of the Scout Movement in the Kolaba Dt., in B.D., a lecture on "The Importance of Scouting in Indian Life" was delivered by Mr. G G Bhosekar Divisional Scout Organiser, B.D., at Alibag, under the presidentship of Mr. Bhaskare.

Mr. Bhosekar pointedly brought home to the audience, the supreme importance of Scouting as a first step towards moulding the character of Indian Boyhood, and emphasized the training, as an essential equipment for true citizenship for a disciplined life, which could only be attained by correctly undergoing and assimilating Scout Training. The Boy Scout, so trained and so disciplined cultivates the ideal of Service, which qualifies him as a valuable asset in every sphere of life. The above, along with several other merits inherent in the Scout Movement have been solely responsible for the great popularity and expansion of the Movement, not only in India, but in every country of the globe. He said this activity started in Bombay only six years ago. And yet, and in spite of serious vagaries of circumstances, more than 26 Local Scout Associations sprang into active life, more than 1,000 trained Scouters were turned out 9 District and Local Rallies were held, and consequently the total number of Scouts rose from 3.500 to 10,000, up to September 1934. It was a matter of great satisfaction to note that many of these Boy Scouts have made themselves particularly useful in advancing the different aspects of the Rural Uplift Work, and have saved 3 lives at the risk to their own.

An immense scope for the ideal true citizenship and public service was awaiting and they had to concentrate all their efforts towards the progressive development and inculate in the minds of the younger generation the ideals of 'Loyalty, Mutual Help, and Service'.

SIR SHAH NAWAZ BHUTTO

Kalyan Municipality To Give Address

(From Our Correspondent).
KALYAN, Oct. 7.

The Kalyan Municipality has decided to present an address to Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto. Minister for Local Self-Government, on the occasion of his visit to the town, on October 16 next. A sum of Rs. 200 is sanctioned for the function.

The resolution, which was moved by Mr. D. J. Zunzarrao, M.L.C., was carried by a majority of votes at the meeting of the general board held on Friday evening.

The President of the Thana District Agriculturists' Association Bassein, has also informed the Collector of the Association's intention to present an address to the Minister on the same day.

A Plea For Krishna Cloth

(From A Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Sind), (By Mail).

In his recent discourse, Vaswaniji referred to a morning story of Radha. One day Radha with tears in her eyes, comes to her mother, and says "Mother! give me not ornaments, nor gaudy clothes."

"What then dost thou need?" says the mother. Radha replied: "Mother, I suffer from fever! Give me Krishna cloth and my fever will go."

Vaswaniji added: "We all urgently need to wear Krishna cloth which is Khadi. We suffer from fever of fashion and selfishness. Khadi is the cure. Let us put on Khadi, which is a symbol of Love and Fellowship, with the poor. To wear Khadi in the true spirit is to be a servant of the poor!"

Elphinstonians In Poona To Meet

DINNER TO BE ARRANGED IN CURRENT MONTH

Messrs. D. S. Agashe, and C. N. Patwardhan write from the Law College Office, Poona-4.

"It is proposed that the past Elphinstonians, at present resident in Poona, should meet at a dinner to be arranged, this month, to renew and cultivate mutual acquaintance.

'As it is not possible to know the names and addresses of all the Elphinstonians concerned, the undersigned would feel it a pleasure, if the same are communicated to them at an early date.

"Any suggestions or proposals in this connection are cordially welcome."

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The Chowpaty Meeting

The meeting held at Chowpatty on Sunday evening to inaugurate the Assembly Election Campaign was the biggest and most impressive held in Bombay after the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement. It provided a different proof—if a proof was needed—that the Congress is neither crushed nor dead and that its hold over the people is still as great as ever. It also proves that the policy of sending Congress candidates to the Assembly and the Congress attitude towards the Communal Award are endorsed by the people. The speeches of both Sardar Vallabhbhai and Dr. Ansari were listened to with rapt attention, as they deserved, because they explained the real issues at the forthcoming election in a manner that has seldom been tried since the establishment of the Parliamentary Board.

City's Milk Supply

The Bombay city consumes nearly three lac gallons of milk every day. It is doubtful if even one lac gallon of milk is supplied in a pure and unadulterated form. The Bombay Municipality sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 57,000 two years ago to a firm which had not come into existence at that time. Why should not a Municipal dairy be started for the supply of pure milk, butter and ghee to the City? With a small beginning the Municipal dairy could be developed into a big and paying concern. There are a number of municipal hospitals and maternity homes whose patients get for their diet cheap milk from the municipal contractors. This milk is not always likely to be pure. The Municipal dairy could supply pure milk to the hospitals and maternity homes' patients in the first instances, then to the Infant Welfare Centres and the surplus to the city.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT IN VILE PARLE

Addresses Women's Meeting

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel accompanied Maniben Patel and Swami Anand paid a visit on Saturday afternoon to Vile Parle where the women of the Suburbs had assembled at Sjt. Bhagat's Bungalow on the Ghodbunder Road to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's 66th birthday. Over 200 ladies were present. Smts. Jayaben Desai and Navajben Havewala welcomed the Sardar. Short accounts of the work done by the Khadi Mandir, Harijan Sangh and Kumarika and Stri Mandal, Vile Parle, were them read out by Shrimati Maniben and Mrs. Sonubai Rao.

Sardar Patel addressed the women on the virtues of Khadi and how they could endear themselves to Mahatma Gandhi through Khadi and Harijan Seva.

STOVE TRAGEDIES

He made a touching reference to a stove tragedy which occurred that very morning in Vile Parle and called upon the women to form a strong committee to stop the evil which had become a veritable curse to Gujrati world. They should either effect a change in the mode of their dress or else do away with the stove or devise such alterations in the stove as to insure safety of the women. The present state of things was a standing reproach to the fair name of the women of the community and the scathing criticism of the Coroner should be taken to heart by all Gujratis.

The Sardar had an illuminating talk with the local workers at Liberty Lodge in connection with the Socialists and their programme.

Sardar then paid a visit to Khadi Mandir at Parvati Bhuvan, Bajaj Road, and expressed great satisfaction at the work done by the few selfless, Khadi-devoted lady workers of Vile Parle. The Mandir holds agency of the Maharastra Sangh and the Honorary lady workers hawk and hold exhibitions of Khadi in the Suburbs.

Sacrificial Spinning During Jayanti Week

Members and associates of the Navjivan Sangh—the premier Spinning and Carding Institute of Bombay carried on continuous night and day spinning at the Sangh's premises at Ashok Building, Princes Street, Bombay which concluded this morning. Besides nearly, 10 people who applied themselves to the wheel at the the Sangh an equal number of men and women spun at home for the occasion as sacrificial spinning for the Sangh. It is estimated that no less than 1,00,000 yds of yarn have been spun.

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

8,000 Yards Cloth Sent From Ahmedabad

For clothing the Assam flood-stricken women 8,000 yards of Swadeshi cloth was sent from Ahmedabad last week. as under: 3,200 yards to the Assam Provincial Congress Committee. Gauhati. 1,600 yards to the Congress Flood Relief Committee, Nowgong; 3,200 yards to the Sylhet Cachar Flood Relief Committee, Sylhet.

During the coming week 4,000 yards of more cloth will be despatched.

PATHE
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. TO-DAY ONLY

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1934

VOTE FOR CONGRESS

With the inauguration of the Assembly election campaign by the Bombay Congress organisation on Sunday, we have at last begun to feel that Congress is really contesting the elections in Bombay. The Chowpatty election meeting on Sunday is the first in the campaign and should certainly not be the last. Such meetings should be held in various parts of the City and should be supplemented by the other methods of election propaganda. It is true, as Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said at the meeting, that it is the duty of every voter to register his vote for the Congress candidates, whether they canvassed it or not. But even Congressmen need to be sometimes reminded of their duty and to have their doubts, if any, cleared, especially when non-Congress interests are grossly misrepresenting the attitude of the Congress on various major issues. Else even the Sunday meetting would not be necessary. Congress candidates would be doing an ill-service to themselves and the Congress, if they relied unduly on the good sense of the voter or the prestige of the Congress or their own reputation as public workers.

The Main Issues

The main issues placed by the Congress before the country and, therefore, before the electorate, were clearly indicated by Dr. Ansari at the meeting. They are the rejection of the White Paper, the repeal of the repressive legislation and the convening of a Constituent Assembly. The Congress is uncompromising in completely rejecting the very basis of the White Paper, as it wants an altogether different scheme to be formulated by an altogether different body, namely, the Constituent Assembly. Non-Congress parties, however, are inclined to make various compromises on this question. For instance, the Nationalist Party, though it pretends to reject the White Paper, is supporting the candidature of Moderates like Mr. C.Y. Chintamani and Mr. Hridayanath Kunzru, who merely want minor alterations in the White Paper plan. Moreover, the Party does not at all support the plan of a Constituent Assembly, which alone makes self-determination a reality and can finally solve the communal problem. To cover its defects the Nationalist Party has given undue prominence to the Communal Award. That attitude, as Dr. Ansari points out, is not only calculated to blur the major issues like the White Paper and repressive legislation, but, by further embittering the communal controversy, will make a voluntary settlement even more difficult than it is now. We trust, however, the electorate will realise the danger of this policy of aggravating communalism and would sternly discountenance it at the elections.

Socialists' Mistake

It is much to be regretted that the Congress-Socialist Party, too, is attacking not only the programme of the Parliamentary Board but also the very formation of the Board. It bases its opposition on the assumption that Council-entry in the present circumstances must necessarily lead to a surrender of the principles of the Congress. But the assumption is unwarranted. There is nothing in the published manifesto of the Board that is against the known policy of the Congress, and the Congress representatives will be bound down to that manifesto. As to their policy with regard to questions not included in the manifesto, the Congress, and not the Board, will have the final controlling voice. It is, therefore, not likely that these representatives will surrender Congress principles. If any particular individual should venture to do so, he will be straight brought to book by the Congress Working Committee. The Socialist Party will only injure its own interests by attacking the Parliamentary Board. The country has fairly realised that the ensuing elections are a regular contest between Congress and Government, and that those who oppose the former play into the latter's hands, knowingly or unknowingly. A vote against Congress is a vote for Government and their dual policy of repression and spurious reforms, while a vote for Congress is a vote for personal liberty and a self-determined constitution.

Glorifying War

There is nothing new in the latest speech of Signor Mussolini who is habitually outspoken. In his review of Italy's Foreign Policy before 350,000 Italians he is the same old militarist emphasizing, as usual, war as against peace. "If peace accompanied justice, they could adorn rifles with olive branches; but if, said Signor Mussolini, "peace could not come they would instead adorn the rifles with baynets and new victories." Magnificent language this; but "justice" must, evidently, subserve Signor Mussolini's ideas of it, otherwise there is the highly attractive glory of "new victories."

Signor Mussolini ignores the lesson of science and past experience. "New victories" sound quite magnificent. But victories are not much better than defeat and there is no guarantee of "new victories," for it is equally likely that the "enemy" may snatch them instead of Signor Mussolini. Signor Mussolini, of course, was speaking in general terms and, therefore, he had no enemy vividly in mind. But he had given earlier a kind of warning to Yugo-Slavia. If, supposing he does not secure justice from Yugo-Slavia, perhaps the ornaments of his rifles—the new victories—may be contested by France. Where would Europe be, should that happen? There are, however two noteworthy features in his speech. While proclaiming his intention to defend Austrian independence, Signor Mussolini sympathised with Germany also. We only hope he was not doing so merely for spite against France. Signor Mussolini also predicted something concrete being reached before the end of November in regard to disarmament. Let us hope, again, that he meant "something" favourable to the cause of peace.

SUBSTITUTES FOR CHARKHA?

They Are Easier Suggested Than Proved More Helpful

By Acharya Kirplani

Some of our critics tell us that in selecting the Charkha we have selected a cottage industry that pays very little, even as a supplementary industry. They say we could have selected other and more remunerative cottage industries. They usually mention dairy and poultry farming. In some cases they suggest improvement in agriculture itself as a means, for bettering the economic lot of the cultivator.

Dairy Farming

Let us examine these; "Dairy Farming." There is some such thing run on traditional lines in the villages already. But evidently our critics want to substitute more scientific farming in its place. The difficulties in the way, as a study of the village condition would show, are many. The villager has not the capital to purchase the necessary machinery. He has not the requisite skill. Nor can he acquire it, without some expenditure of time and money, which he can ill-afford. Apart from this there is no market for the produce in the villages. The market in the few big modern cities is also confined to the Europeans and the Europeanised Indian population. The ordinary and the orthodox are content to have their milk from the traditional Gwalla and their curds from the bazar, not caring for the thick coating of dust over the latter. They use no dairy cream. As for cheese, not having cultivated the taste, they cannot appreciate it. They scarcely use any butter. The greatest difficulty however is the prices of the produce of the new dairies. They charge 50 p.c. more for milk and cent per cent more for butter. In the past in the big cities, more than 50 per cent. of the Dairies have failed for want of patronage. If, however this industry is properly organised and if its produce could be made popular, it would be an outlet for the energies of a few unemployed graduates.

Difficulties in the way of poultry farming are even more formidable. The high caste Hindus, and in some provinces even the low caste Hindus do not use the produce of the poultry farms. The demand of the Muslims, the Europeans, and the Europeanised is more than supplied by whatever exists of it at fairly low cost. For any scientific efforts in this direction to succeed, the Hindu population will have to be induced to have its dietary altered and prices will have to appreciably rise.

Improved Agriculture

As for the improvement of the Indian Agriculture, only those talk of it, who perhaps have never been to an Indian village. Nay, such have never come across any book on Indian Agriculture or even a census report. The sub-division of the land in most of the provinces is so great and the small holdings are so scattered that nothing short of an economic and political revolution could combine the scattered portions of these holdings and make them into compact forms capable of any improvements. In some of the provinces the average holding does not exceed a couple of acres. These only mean that there must be lacs of holdings, that fall far short of the average. Even such short holdings, as I have said before, are not in compact consolidated blocks. In fact the problem of Indian Agriculture is so complicated that even a National Government with the best of inventions will find it difficult to tackle it unless it brings to its solution all its resources, economical and physical. To stop further sub-division, legislation of a drastic nature will have to be passed. The children of the agriculturists deprived of their share of the land patrimony will have to be provided for in some trade or an industry and these will have to be created for they do not exist today. Means will have to be taken to acquire considerable acreage of the whole land and redivide it in the economic family supporting consolidated blocks capable of improvements by intensive farming. When all this and much more not mentioned here, is done, it would be time for considering the question of agricultural improvements. All that is possible now is that some rich individuals or corporations by a policy of extensive purchase can introduce large scale farming by means of tractors and machinery. This is a remedy, which even if the necessary enterprising and capital were forthcoming, which is doubtful, would not solve the question of the peasant by eliminating him and creating in his place the

(Continued on page 7).

OUR LONDON LETTER

Terrible Price Which Miners Have To Pay To Satisfy Coal-owners' Greed For Profits.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

(By Air Mail.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.

A few minutes after I had closed my letter to you last week news poured in London from Gresford where a tragedy had occurred in the early hours of that morning. The Gresford colliery disaster is the worst that has befallen the mining industry for many years. Not since the Senghenyd disaster of 1913 has there been so heavy a loss of life in a single accident. The pit disaster, which resulted in the death of approximately 260 miners, marks the result of the economy measures which have been enforced throughout the British coal fields for years past. During these years scores of thousands have been killed and injured individually and in small groups from the same cause. And the Gresford tragedy is a sensational expression of the process which is operating in practically all British mines. Gresford can pass into oblivion to be forgotten until a still worse tragedy again brings it to memory, or it can be made the beginning of a real struggle against victimisation, which is the fate of those who fight for safety in the mines. Naturally, the leaders of the miners will now utilise all means to prevent a recurrence elsewhere by organising a more effective struggle against the mineowners, whose policy must inevitably lead to a continuation of such disasters.

Miners Pay Terrible Price

Men working in the pit described the terrible working conditions, inadequate ventilation and terrific heat. Working practically naked in such intense heat causes high blood pressure and eruption of boils. The wages paid are among the lowest in this country. Adult labourers often doing skilled work get six shillings per day only. The most highly skilled men, such as colliers and repairers, get only the maximum of seven shillings and nine pence per shift. The present explosion has not only burnt out of existence about 260 miners and left their dependants in tears and sorrow, but has thrown the remainder of the men out of work. On their Federation notice-beard now appears: "All men and boys are requested to sign-on and lodge their claims for unemployment benefit as soon as possible." This has brought home to every man in the country the terrible price which the miners are forced to pay to satisfy the greed of the coalowners for profits. On the shoulders of the National Government and the coal capitalists rests the responsibility for this appalling disaster.

Occupational Risk

The "Daily Telegraph" wrote: "With sympathy for those stricken by the disaster goes admiration for the men who so long braved every danger in confronting it. No words of praise can do justice to their unflagging and matter-of-fact heroism. This is the temper which makes Britons proud of their country. The men in the pit are the rescuers' mates; therefore, whatever endurance, pluck, and indomitable will could do to save them was done. The miner takes such work as a part of his trade, an accident of the normal occupational risk." But does he really take that as a part of his trade? Just as colliery directors and shareholders, among whom the owners of the "Daily Telegraph" are prominent, take the profits sweated out of the miner as part of their trade without "normal occupational risk." That is the temper which makes Britons not proud of their country. Other papers have raised the demand that known methods of reducing risks in mines shall be vigorously enforced. A good method would be to introduce an "occupational risk" into the lives of colliery directors, particularly those who deliberately cut down safety measures in the interests of their dividends.

Anglo-Indian Trade Agreement

The negotiations for a new Anglo-Indian Trade agreement, which will be a revision of the Ottawa Agreement, are now proceeding by cable, says the London financial newspapers. It was hoped in this country that the agreement might have been completed by now, though it is recognised that the delay was unavoidable since the Indian Government were occupied with their negotiations with Japan and the setting up of machinery to administer the quota system under the Indo-Japanese Agreement. It is hoped, however, that the agreement will now shortly be signed. The "Manchester Guardian" understands that the agreement will mainly affect cotton and rayon, but it will cover some other products, of which the chief is iron and steel. The agreement must, of course, deal with specific duties, but it is anticipated that it will also declare, as the Anglo-Indian Ottawa Agreement did not, the kind of protective policy which India intends to pursue. The Canadian and Australian Agreements, for instance, each enunciated certain principles which they at least promised would govern their Protectionist policy. Included among them was the right for British industries to make representations to the Tariff Board. Something of this kind is expected of the Indian

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

GANDHIJI AND WOMEN

Mrs. Naidu did not exaggerate when she paid a glowing tribute, on Friday last, to the services of Mahatma Gandhi to Indian womanhood. His efforts towards the betterment of women's condition has indeed been noble. It is really one of the most remarkable features of the movement associated with his name, that woman has now been restored to the status she is entitled to, and also given a chance to make her special contribution towards the enrichment of life. It was, said Mrs. Naidu, the characteristic mission of the fair sex to spread peace and happiness and her duty was to bring about harmony wherever she treaded through love, understanding and enlightenment. Non-violence and love alone enable the fair sex to vindicate itself. The "advanced" West with its cult of force and Indian orthodoxy with its philosophy of suppression and tyranny have both failed woman. The one turns her, at best into a "civilised" beast, the other into a spiritless, soul-less slave.

CHALLENGE OF FASCISM

Reaction, supreme almost every where in Europe, has struck at Spain too and its mood, though not its militancy has further spread to Spain's neighbour. For, while Spain is in the throes of the "third republic" a decisive challenge has been given in France to the forces of progress. This is the only meaning of M. Doumergue's "eloquent appeal for a strong Democratic Government" which he made in the course of a broadcast speech to the Nation recently. M. Doumergue warned his people against civil war with, according to him, the Socialists and Communists as the united enemy. The present Premier of the French Government evidently does not like the Socialists and the Communists. But his grievance against them because of their United Front—achieved expressly for the purpose of fighting the Fascist menace—clearly proves his own inclination. And no wonder. The leaders of the present "National" Government of France are thinly disguised Fascists.

QUIET PROBABLE

Our special correspondent at Simla reports that officials there are inclined to the view that in spite of all that has happened at the Conservative Conference the Indian Reform Bill would go through the British Parliament in the form in which His Majesty's Government puts it forward. We too endorse the view, not merely because the official Conservative Party is strong enough to secure a majority in Parliament, but also because the Government will so frame the Bill as to be acceptable even to the extreme die-hards among the Conservatives. Sir Herbert Samuel emphasised the point in his speech at Dundee that India is not a party matter, which implies, among other things, that the Conservative Party leaders will see to it that India does not split the Party.

A SOUND REFORM

It is very gratifying to learn that both the Government of Bengal and the Calcutta University have finally agreed to make the vernacular the medium of instruction at the Matriculation examination. This sound reform, recommended by the Calcutta University Commission fifteen years ago, should not have been delayed so long in its execution. Many Universities have by now allowed a partial use of the vernacular as the medium of examination. And the experiment has been thoroughly successful. It is time the vernacular was made the medium of instruction and examination for all subjects at the Matriculation Examination except English and modern foreign languages. Nor need it be long before its use is extended to the higher examinations.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Vote For Congress

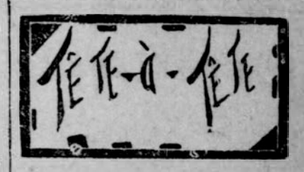
If the White Paper lapses, "the Award which was framed for the White Paper must automatically lapse". The only alternative to the White Paper and the Award is a Constituent Assembly which was Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's suggestion. The Congress Working Committee have since accepted the idea. If the country votes for Congress candidates and thereby gives a clear mandate in favour of a Constituent Assembly there is every likelihood of the proposal being accepted. As a matter of fact, some of the British papers in this country have already declared that the Government can have no objection to a Constituent Assembly.—"Forward."

The Antidote

No wonder then that as time goes on the only antidote to Communalism will be found in Socialism with its classless, casteless and creedless politics in which all communities could be combined for a well-directed drive towards Swaraj not of the aristocrats, the upper middle classes, the landed gentry, the capitalists and exploiters but of the people, for the people, by the people. Communalism is a desperate disease made more desperate by Government and the remedy for it, in the opinion of many thinkers, is Socialism.—"Sind Observer."

Will India Wake?

It is not only the Conservative Conference that has challenged Indian self-respect. The Labour Party by rejecting the principle of self-determination has done the same. It is no use being angry about it. The Labour leaders have seen how many Indians there are who are so convinced of the utter impotence of their own countrymen as to be ready to accept with thanks any sham. If the proceedings of the two conferences cannot sting our people into a glorious assertion of self-respect, it will be concluded by all observers throughout the world that slavery has entered too deep into the Indian soul and that the British die-hards are right in contending that the problem of Indian freedom is a matter of centuries rather than of decades.—"Indian Express."



Malaviyaji wishes that Dr. Bhagwandas should be elected unopposed.

But he would support the Doctor's opponent, if any.

No. There is no contradiction in it. His cherished desire justifies his Congress allegiance and possible action will justify "nationalism." Thus the Congress Nationalist Party would be appropriately vindicated.

* * * *

Mrs. Naidu, we are glad to notice, has adviced the women volunteers not to wear any ornaments, while on duty. We agree with Mrs. Naidu.

* * * *

Mrs. Naidu has also advised that "while posted as sentries at the entrance of the Congress Pandal, if any one, be it Mahatmaji, the Sardar or Mrs. Naidu, should come without a ticket, admission should be refused."

It would be so hard specially—personally speaking—on those who are chronically absent minded and have never, never carried an admission ticket with them.

* * * *

We don't see why sensation should have been created in Mangalore because the police held up Mrs. Kamaladevi's car and subjected her to a volley of questions. There is no mystery about the police attitude.

The fact is that earlier, in the public meeting Mrs. Kamaladevi had complained "I am so hopelessly out of touch with things, that I do not know where to begin and what to speak." And the police probably thought they would oblige the good lady by trying to put her in touch with the realities of things outside the jail.

* * * *

At the Blavatsky Lodge meeting Congress Socialists suggested that it was in the best interests of the country to scrap the Congress Parliamentary Board and adopt the Socialist programme.

Wouldn't it be better to paint the Board Socialist?

* * * *

According to a Karachi paper the next Agent in South Africa will be a Muslim.

We hope the appointment is deferred till after the Assembly elections.

* * * *

Sir George Schuster told an audience of Englishmen in London that India had weathered her troubles as well as any country.

Great relief, we hope, was felt and the statement cheered.

* * * *

"London, Oct. 5.

"Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, underwent a two hours' medical examination by Lord Horder and Sir Duke Elder, the Occultist, "says Reuter, and "the Premier's general health is considered to be extremely good."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was also examined by Lord Hailsham, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Neville Chamberlain. And although no bulletin has been issued, they too are reported to be quite satisfied with the pati—Premier's "general health."

* * * *

"THE CORONER IS A LAW UNTO HIMSELF"

A Lawyer's Plea For Abolition Of Post

—Our own headlines.

We humbly apologise. We ought to have given equal, no, greater, prominence to the fact that the lawyer's plea appears in an English paper and deals with the question as it relates to England.

* * * *

A Turkish girl of three years and weighing 87 pounds is claimed to be the biggest baby in the world.

Ma Willingoare thinks the White Paper weighing—as it is hoped—about 87,000 pounds of recurring gold etc. is bigger.

A freak of nature, you say? Yes it is.

But who said "hideous grimacing authropoid?"

* * * *

"Our past is the guarantee for our future" says Mr. Satyamurthi.

Now it is precisely such personal insinuations that Mr. Mudaliar has, and rightly, to contend with.

* * * *

A small boy was being shown the Houses of Parliament by his uncle, who was a member. The boy asked a number of questions and elicited the fact that members were paid their salaries in advance.

"I see," he remarked, intelligently. "It's like putting a quarter in the meter before you get any gas."

U. S. Treasury's Noteworthy Move

Avoiding Influx Of Gold To Go Out

Basing Foreign Silver Purchases To Extent Of U. S. A. Favourable Trade Balances

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT)
NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

It is reported that the Treasury is considering a plan for basing the foreign silver purchases to the extent of U.S.A. favourable trade balances, thus avoiding the influx of gold to go out. It is estimated the move will involve monthly purchases of 35 million ounces.

ANOTHER AMERICAN TREASURY MYSTERY

Big Increase Of Reserve Notes Over Silver Certificates

(Special Cable).
WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

The treasury reserve figures reveal an increase of 134 million dollars in circulation for two months since the new silver policy was inaugurated. Outstanding Federal Reserve banknotes have increased by 77.351 thousand dollars. The difference represents the probable total of new silver certificates reaching the public. Altogether 80,393 thousand dollars worth certificates have been issued from the Treasury and the unaccounted 23,744 presumably remain in the Federal reserve banks.

TWO THEORIES

While none would say definitely, two theories are advanced regarding the zincrease of reserve-notes over silver certificates; firstly, quick demand for currency for which the flow of silver certificates is inadequate; is inadequate; secondly, new notes being held back for special chemical ageing processes which all are supposed to receive to make them wear longer.

U. S. SILVER PURCHASES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.

The American silver purchases abroad are directed in such a way as, whenever possible, to facilitate foreign exchange and assist foreign buyers of American goods making the necessary payments to the United States, according to the statement of Treasury officials.

It is further declared that all possibilities are being explored experimentally in connection with regular purchases made under the Silver Purchase Act, but no definite plan has yet been adopted.

RELIABLE ESTIMATES.

Reliable estimates place the amount of silver now purchased abroad at approximately 35 million ounces monthly. 240 million ounces have been bought up-to-day including the metal acquired under nationalisation and 62 million ounces obtained from other sources.

It also officially stated that the buying of silver in London might in some casts be used directly to assist other countries to make payments to the United States.

It is pointed out, however, that the effective working of this plan would not solve the problem of the drain of silver from China.—Reuter's Special.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Important New Regulations Announced

WINNIPEG, Oct 6.

Important new regulations have been announced by the Council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange with a view to minimise violent fluctuations in prices at the opening of the Exchange.

From October 9 the quotation at the opening for wheat, cats, rye and barley shall be determined by bids for purchase or offers to sell at a price not exceeding one-eighth cent per ushel above or below the previous closing price.

Quotations then continue at variations not exceeding one-eighth cent per bushel until the actual trade made.

The officials of the Exchange said the new plan has no connection with Mr. McFarland's suggestion.—Reuter's Special.

KING GIVES HIS FORMAL CONSENT

RUGBY, Oct. 5.

The King held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace today at which His Majesty gave his formal consent to the marriage of Prince George to Princess Marina.

The Council was one of the most representative held in recent years. Two members of the Royal Family, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught were present. The council was the first State function, in which the Prime Minister participated since his return from his health tour in Canada.

By a fortunate coincidence three statesmen who hold or have held the office of Prime Minister in the Dominion Governments were also in London and attended the Council. Others present were the Lord President of the Council Mr. Baldwin, Lord Chancellor, Lord Sankey, the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, the Dominion Secretary, Mr. Thomas and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The document approving of Prince George's marriage engrossed on parchment was prepared and the Great Seal of England was affixed.

The King and Queen later entertained the members of the Council in luncheon. Prince George also being present.—B.O.W.

Agreement With France?

ROME, Oct. 6.

Sgr. Mussolini's speech at Milan made clear that no agreement has yet been reached between Italy and France but suggests that the Duce hopes important developments would result from the visit of M. Barthou to Rome at the end of the month.—Reuter.

ENGLISHMAN'S DEATH MYSTERY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
NAIROBI, Oct. 6.

Revelations regarding the mysterious death of a young Englishman Theodore Powys in October 1931 in Kenya are likely to follow the arrest of Samburu a native. The authorities are convinced that Powys was not killed by a lion as then supposed, but the victim of a ritual murder by the natives. The native arrested has been charged for murder and warrants have been issued against four others.

SUBSTITUTES FOR CHARKHA?

(Continued from page 6).

problem of an agricultural proletariat periodically unemployed.

Prove Their Worth

Supposing, however, the clear analysis given here does not commend itself to the intellect of the learned, nobody, least of all the advocates of the Charkha, has prohibited them from trying their pet specifics for the removal of a poverty which in all conscience is heart-rending.

No schemes for the removal of Indian poverty would be too many. The advocates of Charkha were not born with a faith in charkha, rather the other way about. Most of the organisers are modern University people, some in Bengal have to their credit the organising of industries on Western lines. All the education, training and self-interest were against the charkha. They have taken to it being convinced by the hard cruel facts of the Indian village life. They have had to undergo not a few personal inconveniences and they had to put a considerable amount of sacrifice before they could organise the Charkha. Surely if they are shown even the theoretical possibility of any other scheme that promises to put more in the coffers of the peasants than the Charkha, they are not the people to hesitate. But the best plan for the advocates of the other schemes would be to live upto their faith and by working their schemes give a practical demonstration of the respective merits of all or any of them. It will then be time for them to invite the Khaddarites, who cnnot be blamed if they work out the only scheme they believe in, and which has given them some tangible results.

BLOODY BATTLE IN SPAIN

(Continued from page 1.)

Barcelona a provisional Government presided over by Azana, the former Socialist Premier, which will declare the Lerroux Government, unconstitutional.—Reuter.

WOMEN TO THE FORE IN REVOLUTION

Rebels Successful In Northern Spain

An earlier cable from Madrid states:—

While the rebels are successful in Northern Spain the situation in the South is somewhat quieter.

Train service remains dislocated in the North, where motor buses and motor-cars are requisitioned to convey travellers to their destination. Food situation at Madrid is causing anxiety owing to shortage of workers and queues outside bakers' shops are growing longer and longer. Disciplinary measures have already been adopted by the Government. The employees of the underground railways have been dismissed and the recruitment entirely of new staff is beginning tolmorrow.

DEATH PENALTY.

It is believed that among the measures to be submitted to the Cortes on October 9 will be the re-establishment of death penalty, repeal law regarding strikes and scheme for disarming the civilians.

It has been announced by the Minister of War that Government would be human but severe in suppressing the revolt and all persons attacking or attempting to attack the police would be shot.

At Bermeo the insurgents proclaimed the Basque Republic and hoisted red flag over the Town Hall but the police restored order. The Workers Alliance of Barcelona has issued a bulletin demanding the immediate proclamation of the Catalan Republic as "to-morrow may be too late."

Women are actively participating in the revolutionary movement in Barcelona District where two have been arrested for carrying bombs.—Reuter.

WARSHIPS FOR BARCELONA

MADRID, Oct. 7.

The Central Government has taken immediate and vigorous action to bring Catalonia to her heels. Reinforcements were despatched to Barcelona to which place also a squadron of five warships from Cartagena has been ordered to proceed at full speed. The latter is due at noon.

The decision to enforce martial law is also due to the position in Catalonia as explained by Premier Lerroux in a broadcast address to the Nation. Premier Lerroux said the step was necessitated by the unpatriotic action of the Catalan Government. He appealed to the people to rally round the Government and expressed confidence that Spain would unite as one man. Premier Lerroux added that the revolutionary movement was confined to Catalonia and Asturias.

GOVT. TROOPS CAPTURED?

Madrid was quiet early this morning after the outbreak of firing at midnight. The position in Barcelona where the casualties are reported be very heavy is confused. The Central Government asserts that the Catalan police are deserting from the separatist movement, while the Barcelona Broadcasting Station claims that the issue is in the balance and says that a number of Government troops have been captured.

GIBRALTAR.—Two battalions of the Spanish Foreign Legion arrived at Algeciras from Ceuta and have been ordered to go to Barcelona.

PRESIDENT SURRENDERS.

MADRID.— (Later).—President Companys surrendered to Gen. Batet after a prolonged bombardment.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT THREAT

MADRID, October 6.

Following a broadcast appeal to all public servants to resume work on penalty of dismissal from Government service, it was announced that public services were working practically normally.—Reuter.

INDUSTRIALISING INDIA

Promotion Of New Industries Is The Only Way To Alleviate Poverty & Unemployment

By SRI RAM AGGARWAL, Hon. Secy. Association for the Development of Swadeshi Industries, Delhi.

The development and encouragement of Industries is the only remedy which can save India from the present world crisis and from the bad efforts of tariff and economic war going on between the great nations of the world. All the advanced countries of the world are devising means to save their countrymen from this crisis. They are everyday making changes in their policy of currency, foreign exchange and in customs tariff rules. India being an agricultural country has suffered most because the only source of her income is the sale of her raw materials into foreign countries. The policy of linking the rupee with sterling and adopting of artificial means to keep it on certain fixed limits has given another big blow to our export trade. The poverty and unemployment in the country has increased, the buying power of the masses has been reduced to the lowest limit and there is nothing but misery all round. At this stage, to bring back prosperity and peace into India we have no other way but to start new industries in the country and create harmony between labour and capital.

Example of Japan

The development of industries in India will mean utilization of her raw materials and waste products, employment to her starving millions and good return upon capital. The prosperity of India and increased buying capacity of Indian masses will not only bring happiness and contentment, but will enable India to buy more from foreign countries and will thus give better business to the other countries. We have the solid example of Japan before us and from the figures of their export and import trade it is proved that their imports also increased side by side with their exports figures. Industrially advanced India will be a better buyer in the international market than she is to-day.

The causes of success and development of industries in Japan as explained by their own experts are (1) Simplicity of their life, (2) Skill and deligence of their people, (3) Spread of Education among the working classes to their utmost benefit, (4) Technical education on a large scale throughout the country, (5) Alertness of Japanese to take full advantage of knowledge and experience of their people, (6) Utilization of waste materials and eliminating wastage in all branches of Industry (7) Organisation of Industrial and Commercial uplift Societies, (8) Japanese Government's sympathetic attitude and timely help to industries, and harmony between capital and labour.

Indian Conditions

India is the richest country in the world in its natural resources and has enormous quantities and innumerable varieties of forest, mineral and agricultural products. Her sources of water and electric supply are plentiful and she has different climates which can suit all industrial persuits. India with its big population is one of the biggest markets of all kinds of manufactured goods, yet it is the poorest country, where millions of people are either half clad or remain practically naked and starve for want of clothing and food. One of the reasons of India's suffering is that she is industrially a backward country; she cannot turn her raw products into commercial commodities which she is importing everyday and she entirely depends upon foreign countries for the sale of her raw products. Many methods and policies employed for her commerce and industry are not to the advantage of the country.

To save India from the distress and to bring back happiness and peace to India and to other countries our Indian people as well as the Government should encourage and help in the Industrial development of the country. No one can have the least doubt of the skill and diligence of our people but they lack in proper technical education. The number of technical schools is negligible in India. Our capitalists neither encourage nor co-operate with men having sound knowledge and experience. In India we have hundreds of foreign returned men who could start and control big industrial and commercial pursuits but they are not encouraged. Like Japan we should take full advantage of knowledge and experience of our people, and should send more students to foreign countries for experience and studies with definite schemes for various industries.

Organisation

In India subject of utilization of waste materials or eliminating wastage in industrial concern is not at all tackled. This is a most important factor for the progress of industry. In other countries people make fortunes by utilizing waste materials only.

For the progress of commerce and industry, Associations or Societies are a most necessary organisation. In England, Germany or Japan we find that even the smallest industry has a separate association. Such Associations and Organisations receive due backing and help from all sides and they protect and look after the interest of the industry they represent. In Japan, in every big commercial towns dozens of Societies are maintained for the protection and help to their industrial and commercial pursuits. Those Societies are helped by their Government, Municipalities and Japanese people. In India the case is different. Very few Societies or Associations exist in the country and most of our industries have no source to represent or bring into light their grievances and difficulties. Our people and Municipalities give no encouragement and initiative and have not yet realized the importance and necessity of organisations of this nature.

Labour And Capital

The Labour disputes in India are becoming very common. This shows need for harmony between labour and capital and proves there exists some misunderstanding between the two. Besides other things for the establishment of new industries or for the success of existing ones, capital, technical knowledge and labour, these are three main things which are needed. Without proper co-operation and good feelings between the employer and the employee no industry can survive. The success or growth of industry means not only happiness to them but means happiness and contentment to the whole country. The strikes, lock-outs and internal troubles ruin the concern and are sign of misery and loss to all. Such troubles are often created by interested persons who for their own benefits encourage and invite them. The History of Henry Ford or the success of Japanese Industry explain in plain words that harmony in capital and labour is a sure sign of success and advancement.

The capital of India is shy of industrial pursuits. It is to a great extent due to lack of knowledge, spirit of mistrust and less enterprising habit of our capitalists.

For not imparting proper knowledge even of common things to our people the blame goes to our universities which are called the temple of knowledge and learning, while the other two should be amended by our own people.

At this stage when the country is passing through the heat wave of unemployment and starvation and the masses are in a miserable condition and cannot afford to buy even the necessities of life it is the first and foremost duty of everyone to help in growth of industries of India and save the country from the crisis.

To turn raw materials into articles of common use is more profitable than any other business. It is industry which has made Japan a rich and a powerful country in the world. By starting our industries we not only invest our capital in a profitable way but we also utilize labour and materials of our country which are being wasted.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN CHURCHGATE STREET

Body Found In Pool Of Blood

Mystery surrounds the death of a man at Churchgate Street, whose body lying in a pool of blood was picked up by the Esplanade Police in the early hours of Sunday morning at about 1-30 a.m.

It is stated that the body from which life had been extinct at the time of detection, was covered by a cloth. There were three knife wounds on it.

Who committed the alleged crime, and with what motive are still questions surrounded by mystery. The body has been sent to the morgue for inquest.

The name of the deceased person is "Kantilal".

Dhirajlal, who is alleged to have pointed out the place where the body was lying, was taken into custody by the police pending further investigations.

Inspector Dere is inquiring.

Service To Country Before Everything Else

Mulraj Opens Officers Training Camp At Ram Baug

(Through the Publicity Bureau of Reception Committee).

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, in opening the Officer's Training Camp of the Congress Reception Committee at Ram Baug, (Madhav Baug), on Saturday night said that when they completed their training in the Camp they would be put in charge of work which entailed heavy responsibility on them. He wanted to tell them at the outset that officers, though they may be, they should consider themselves as volunteers first and officers afterwards. The success of any organisation depended on its discipline, and for discipline such training as they would be getting at the Camp was essential.

COUNTRY FIRST.

The Congress volunteers put service to the country before everything else. He ought to be firm but courteous, disciplined and efficient. He joins the volunteer force out of his own volition and not in anticipation of any remuneration or honour, in the consciousness that he was doing a patriotic service by his country and its people.

Mr. Mulraj then recalled his younger days when at the age of ten he became a volunteer, and explained to the officer-cadets that the training he had then received as a volunteer had stood him in good stead in his later life.

He hoped that the office-cadets who were being trained in that camp would develop a sense of discipline, courtesy and efficiency in the discharge of their duties, which alone could ensure the success of the ensuing Congress Session.

The G. O. C. who was present on the occasion also spoke a few words to the office-cadets and thanked Mr. Mulraj Karsondas for having opened the Camp.

G. O. C. To Inspect Cadets

The G. O. C. will inspect the cadets of the Students Volunteer Training Class, to-day, Monday, at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Kapole Boarding House, Matunga, B. B. & C. I.

"D" Ward Volunteers

Volunteers enrolled in the 'D' Ward are required to be present at the Congress House at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Monday), for medical examination.

"B" Ward Volunteers

Volunteers enrolled in 'B' Ward, Mandvi, are required to be present at the Dariyasthan Gully for medical examination to-day, Monday, at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.)

G. O. C. To Visit "F" Ward Camp

To-day, Monday, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) the G. O. C. will inspect the 'F' Ward Volunteers' Training Camp at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel.

Volunteer's Training In "E" Ward

The Training Class for volunteers enrolled in 'E' Ward will be opened to-morrow, Tuesday, at 8-30 p.m. at the 'Hilal' office, Bellasis Road, near Alexandra Cinema.

All those who have enrolled themselves as volunteers in that ward are required to be present at the above place punctually.

MESS SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Mess Sub-Committee will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Recruiting Officers To Meet

All the Recruiting Officers are required to submit their reports with enrolment forms on the 13th inst. before 7-30 p.m. to the Chief Recruiting Officer at the Captain's Cabin, Congress House.

SALUTE FOR VOLUNTEERS

Hardiker Not Concerned With Perinben Controversy

(From Our Correspondent.)
HUBLI, Oct. 6.

Dr. Hardikar, interviewed regarding Mrs. Perinben Captains resignation and the form of salute, said that now as Seva Dal itself is not functioning, he did not bothe r about what anybody says about its forms, asked further whether it is really derogatory to women's self respect and hence objectionable, as mentioned in Mrs. Perinben Captain's statement, he sa'd he could only smile at the fuss made about the Seva Dal form.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya's arriving here to-night to meet Dr. Hardikar she will stay here for two days.

Training Of Volunteers

Volunteers of the Reception Committee who had enrolled themselves in different recruiting centres but not taken training are required to report themselves at the Captain's Cabin, Congress House on Saturday (13th instant) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) The names of those volunteers who are absent without sufficient reason will be removed from the register.

R. C. SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(Through Publicity Bureau)
(Reception Committee.)

The following Sub-Committees of the Reception Committee will meet at the Congress House, today (Monday.)

Mess Sub-Committee at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Requirements Sub-Committee at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)

BARRICADES IN STREETS

Heavy Casualties In Barcelena

BARCELONA, October 7.

Gaping holes in the walls of Generalidad Palace as a result of artillery bombardment and the streets torn up by the rebels for barricades testify to the severity of Sr. Batet's onslaught. The main balcony of the palace was shot away before President Companys surrender. Desperate but vain appeals were made for reinforcements, including an attempt to obtain 3,000 troops from the neighbouring town of Sabadell.

President Companys is apparently not wounded, for he marched out between two files of soldiers holding his head high. He is now believed to have been imprisoned with other leaders on a liner in the port. Still it is very dangerous to venture in parts of the town owing to snipers.

People crouched throughout the night under the stairs to avoid the bullets through the windows. Sr. Batet's lieutenants broadcast an order that all windows should immediately be opened or will be shot out. This was designed to rob the snippers of shelter.

It is rumoured that 500 to 1,000 are dead, but the total cannot be assessed accurately.—Reuter.

KING FUAD'S HEALTH

CAIRO, Oct. 7.

Official reticence coupled with the presence of two doctors at the Royal Palace is arousing rumours regarding King Fuad's health. It is understood his condition promotes certain apprehension.—Reuter.

COOPERAGE
BANDSTAND
MONDAY, 6-30 p.m.
JUDGE RUTHERFORD
RADIO LECTURE
WORLD CONTROL

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
(Established 34 years.)
THE OLDEST AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL COLLEGE OF COMMERCE IN INDIA.
Where the training for all the following SPECIALISED PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMAS was originally introduced and whose SUCCESSES SURPASS those of ALL INDIAN INSTITUTIONS PUT together:—
Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.); Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); Salesmanagers (By I.S.M.A.); Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.); General Commerce (L.C.C. & D.Com.I.M.C.); Auditing (R. A.); Gregg Shorthand. A new specialisation in Accountancy Course is also introduced this year, viz. International Accountants (A. I. A. C.).
TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST
Write or call for Prospectus and list of courses.
90, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Decay Of "Upper Caste" Hindus

Dr. RADHA KUMAL'S SNEER

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with considerable surprise and dismay the report of an extra-mural lecture delivered by Dr. Radha Kumal Mukerjee under the auspices of the Lucknow University on the "Numerical Balance of Castes and Communities in Northern India." I am not a sociologist and cannot therefore, claim expert knowledge on the subject. But I believe one can talk common sense about social issues without being a sociologist and, it seems, one may not talk common sense at all inspite of being a well-known sociologist!

I have two serious differences with Dr. Mukherjee. First as to his main thesis: He holds that the "decay of the upper caste Hindus and the rapid multiplication of the backward Hindus and Muslims indicate a cultural and political menace of the first magnitude to which educated persons are now blind." It does not seem to have occurred to the learned doctor that the cultural renaissance of India will be brought about not through the bolstering up of the decadent upper class 'culture' but through releasing the untapped possibilities and crude strength of the workers and peasants and the "lower classes" which seem to be Dr. Mukherjee's special abhorrence. The cultures of the past have been based mainly on the exploitation of the lower classes by the upper class intelligentsia; the grace of their life has been "distilled from the darkness of the masses." Common sense as well as fairness demand that efforts should now be directed towards making all cultural resources and educational facilities available for the classes which have been denied these for ages, for the hope of the future and the possibility of evolving a universal, strong and really human culture are alike implicit in their awakening. As to the 'political' danger. Dr. Mukherjee is again championing a losing cause for the balance of political power is bound to be upset in the future and the politically privileged classes cannot expect to enjoy their unfair privileges for ever. So far, inspite of the great doctor's verdict, politics 'has' been "made to order for the intelligentsia" but this state of affairs is being altered now before our very eyes. This is not the logic of communism, socialism or any other alarming radical doctrine. It is the message of the plain 'writing on the wall' which he who runs—with his eyes open! may read without difficulty.

Secondly I take exception to the learned doctor's ill-mannered sneer against the Muslims. He has bracketted them with backward classes whose rapid multiplication is a cultural and political danger, with the Pasis and Chamars (amongst whom, alas! the number of widows is much less than amongst the Caste Hindus!) To me as a Muslim and as an Indian there is nothing derogatory in being classed with any group of human beings, though coming from the Doctor's mouth it does savour of implied cultural contempt. But I object to the classification on grounds of fact. Racially and culturally the Muslims of India provide some of the very best elements in the population of India and, if there are any special cultural virtues amongst the upper caste Hindus like Kayasthas and Brahmins, I do not see why the Doctor should turn up his learned nose at his Muslim country-men who share with the Hindus the high-class culture which he is anxious to preserve. It may be of interest to Dr. Mukerji to learn that all the specific reforms and remedies which he suggests for the Hindu Society—inter-caste marriage, widow remarriage, abolition of regional and caste restrictions etc., have been a part of the social and legal system of Islam for over 1,300 years!

It is a pity that a well-known sociologist like Dr. Mukherjee should have given expression to such reactionary communally biassed views under the auspices of the Lucknow University. His lecture, as reported in the press, ends with a beautiful, almost unexceptionable, peroration but a peroration is no adequate apology for the whole trend of his unfortunate argument.—Yours, etc.,

K. G. SAIYIDAIN.

Muslim University, Aligarh,
October 5.

Vote For Nariman And Deshmukh

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your correspondent has done well in drawing the attention of the public to the Assembly elections. As he says there are four candidates. Of these one has wealth; the other is clever, too clever. The other two are Congress candidates

Mr. Nariman stands shoulders above the others and it will be a disgrace to the city of Bombay if he does not top the poll.

As to the other Congress candidate, Dr. Deshmukh your correspondent says that he is unknown in politics. It is quite true that, like other candidates, he has not been a member of Provincial Council, or Legislative Assembly; and your correspondent tells the public that Congress has chosen Dr Deshmukh on account of his character.

I make bold to say that the choice of the Congress in selecting Dr. Deshmukh as the other candidate has been the right one. Although Dr Deshmukh is known only as a surgeon to those who have not much acquaintance with the affairs of the city, the Bombay public knows him not merely as a practitioner in medicine unapproachable to the poor-following his practice only, but also for his public spirit while following his profession In the Influenza epidemic of 1918 he started the Influenza Epidemic Relief Committee and Influenza Hospital.

In the days of 1921 he was one of the founders of National Medical College and People's free Hospital. His services in Indianising the King Edward Hospital and making the Corporation accept the Wadia Children's Hospital is well-known. In the matter of medical relief in the days of lathi charges he changed the People's Free Hospital into Congress Free Hospital, thus giving urgent medical relief to the public of Bombay when it was most needed. Besides the medical activities of a pulic nature. the public. I hope well remember his period of Mayoralty when he incessantly worked for a compromise between Capital and Labour. During the long mill strike of 1928, the starting of Milk Fund for the children of strikers was unique in India

During the Hindu Mahomedan riots of 1929, he first started the idea of having a Peace Committee of citizens and volunteers to help the citizens. The idea has since then been followed all over the country. How can the sportsman of Bombay ever forget him? Because during the period of his Mayoralty he laid the example of welcoming a sporting team by receiving the hockey team, thus enhancing the reputation of Bombay for appreciating sport.

When some women volunteers of Bombay were taken by the police outside the city and left in the Jungles of Vikroli, it was he who stood up for the honour of womanhood and presided over the Azad Maidan protest meeting, in spite of threats. With all the constructive work and the bold stand that he has taken in public life of Bombay who will deny that the choice of Congress has not been appropriate?—It will be a shame if he is not elected to the Assembly by the city of Bombay. Bombay voters cannot have such short memories nor do I expect them to be influenced by wealth and cleverness.—Yours, etc.,

C P MEHTA

3 Chaupati Road, Bombay.

Vile Parle Municipal Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A piquant situation has arisen at Vile Parle consequent on the wholesale rejection of the application of over 125 persons for the incorporation of their names in the electoral roll of the Vile Parle municipality. The matter, it is feared, will be taken to Court.

The triennial elections to the Municipality will be held in the second week of November. The electoral roll was published on the 29th August and the public were invited by the president to send in their objections upto the 13th September. A number of public bodies and almost all the candidates scoured the town for persons entitled to vote whose names had not been incorporated in the roll.

In the meanwhile the President of the Municipality extended the period upto the 20th September. Over 250 names were submitted till that date and verified by the municipal staff. However, it was subsequently discovered by the—President that he had no authority to extend the period. The Municipal Board, therefore, decided on the 2nd instant to reject all names submitted after 13th.

Over 125 names were thus rejected but the worst sufferer is Mr. J. V. Rajadhyaksha, B.A., LL.B., a local pleader who was announced his candidature and who had submitted 82 names on the 17th, 19th and 20th September. He protested to the President and asked for an explanation. The President has pleaded that he acted in ignorance of law with the best of intentions. The Municipal Board has also passed a similar resolution.

Great resentment is expressed in the town at this development. A public meeting is to be held under the auspices of the Vile Parle Mutual Affection Encouraging League, when the President, Mr. S. N. Kalbag, is to be invited to explain his conduct. Mr. Rajadhyaksha, it is understood, also intends to move the District Judge of Thana in the matter.

Further developments are watched with keenness.—Yours, etc.,

B. DONGRE,
Secretary,
The Vile Parle Mutual Affection.
Encouraging League.

A B. B. & C. I. Railway Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Through the columns of your esteemed daily I wish to draw the attention of the B.B. & C. I. Railway authorities to the behaviour of the railway employees at the Agra Fort station. A few days ago while I was sitting in the 3rd class compartment two ticket collectors came and asked me and other passengers to get down from the compartment in order that some friends of theirs might have room to sit. Other passengers got down but I offered resistance to this unreasonable step. At once under the orders of the ticket collectors my luggage was thrown out. I sent a complaint to the station master and the District Traffic Superintendent but the Station Master was, unfortunately absent and his clerk frowned upon my servant and characterised the whole complaint as frivolous. I made a complaint against him also to the station master. Yesterday, the District Traffic Inspector-in-Charge came from Idgah, Agra, for local enquiry at Agra fort station. I was also called. The D.T.I. and the station master instead of taking any departmental action against his aforesaid staff shed crocodile tears in sympathy with me and told me that they were helpless and nothing could be done.

Will the railway higher authorities take trouble of enquiring into the matter because similar events frequently occur at the Agra Fort station. The public will feel greatly satisfied if some thing is done in the matter.—Yours. etc.,

SARAD CHANDO MATHUR.

Distribution Of Cinema Hand-Bills

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wish to draw the attention of the cinema proprietors in Bombay to a following incident with a view to help them in their work:—

When I was passing down the Church-gate station, yesterday, to my surprise, saw a shabbily-clad young man with hardly any clothes on his body distributing cinema hand-bills to the passers-by. Nobody liked to receive the hand-bill from his hand and every body tried to avoid him.

Is it not the duty of cinema proprietors in order to serve their own interest to get a man or a boy in clean clothes to distribute the hand-bills?

It is in the interest of both the advertiser and the cinema-goer. It is dangerous to accept a handbill from a man in such a dirty condition, as he may be infected with some dangerous disease which may be injurious to the public.

All that is clean and neat is always accepted and cherished is the golden proverb.

I hope that this will be taken up by the cinema proprietors and that they will see to their own interest in such matters.—Yours, etc.,

"A CINEMA GOER."

Appointments In Dept. Of Chemical Technology

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his letter published on 29th September in your esteemed paper, "Fairplay" has shed some light on the mysterious methods which are followed by persons to gain appointments in the Department of Chemical Technology. It is most surprising to learn that people who can hardly be said to have learnt the subjects they will be called upon to teach if they are appointed, should be bold enough to apply and be sure of their appointments because of the tremendous influence they can bring to bear. Those who are in the secrets of the University, know full well the notorious efforts

(Continued on page 14).

VOTE AGAINST CONGRESS IS VOTE FOR GOVT.

(Continued from page 1.)

constituencies in the country and it was hoped that they would all be returned.

RIVAL CANDIDATES

The meeting which had been called on Sunday evening on the Chowpatty Sands was meant to inaugurate the Electioneering Campaign in Bombay. The Congress candidates from Bombay were Mr. K. F. Nariman and Dr. C. V. Deshmukh. Both of them were well-known Congressmen whom practically everyone in Bombay must have seen and heard. The speaker was doubtful, whether the citizens knew or had heard about the other two candidates who were contesting the city seats. There could be no question of comparing the two Congress candidates with the two other contestants.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS

The Congress candidates, the people knew well were working hard during the past few days in making arrangements for the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress. They were serving the city and Congress. It was not for them to run after voters and canvass votes. It was the boundon duty of every citizen to give his vote to the Congress candidates, whether they went to them or not. The two Congress candidates had always been in the forefront of the Congress fight. They would also be leading the fight against the Government in the Assembly. Every voter should take a vow not to vote to anybody but the Congress candidates.

WHAT VOTERS SHOULD DO

The speaker suggested that it would be better that the citizens of Bombay wrote to the Congress candidates and informed them that they were voting for them. Congress had no money for spending for an electioneering campaign. "Nariman is after all a tenant and not a landlord. If you want men with money, go to Sir Cowasji Jehangir, take money from him, if you want on loan, but remember that you vote for Nariman (Laughter). Remember that if you vote for the Congress candidates you will be voting for the Congress and the Country and will be maintaining the honour and prestige of both the country and the Congress," added the Sardar.

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCE

Continuing he said that Sir Cowasji, who was contesting from the City for the Assembly elections was intelligent, clever and brilliant parliamentarian, but as long as he was not a Congressman no vote should be given to to him If Sir Cowasji was prepared to sign the Congress creed, he would ask Mr Nariman to retire in his favour. Sir Cowasji said that he did not agree with the Congress in its methods and ideals. According to the speaker that was not the reason. The real reason was that he did not want to displease the Government. He wanted Dominion Status, while the Congress aimed at Complete Independence. But even for Dominion Status he was not prepared to fight. That, according to him was the fundamental difference.

NOT FIT

There was another candidate who was standing for election to the Assembly from Bombay. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, had been to the Assembly once before on behalf of the Congress. But now he was out to get into the Assembly on some other party ticket. He is out to save the sanatanis. He wants the rejection of the Communal Award. The speaker could not understand how a man who talked of one cup for all students in the municipal schools while speaking at a Corporation meeting could in the same breath think of standing for the Sanatanis. The speaker agreed that both the above candidates were clever and intelligent, but he was sure that they were not fit to enter the Assembly as long as they were not members of the Congress. Anybody could feel the pulse of the people and say that 90 per cent of them were in complete agreement with what the Congress had decided. If the people failed to return Congress candidates to the Assembly, the speaker warned the audience, the Congress would not be able to do any work in the country for some years to come. There was only one month ahead, before which time the whole atmosphere in the country should be pervaded with one idea of returning all the Congress candidates to the Assembly.

WIDENING GULF

Referring to Pandit Malaviya's Nationalist Party, the speaker said that the Pandit wanted the complete rejection of the Communal Award. The Congress Parliamentary Board and the majority of Congressmen were neither for the rejection nor for the acceptance of the Award as it was felt that the Award was given by the Premier with the intention of dividing the country into different communal factions. It was tried to be impressed on Panditji that the rejection would lead to a split in the Congress and Congress would be divided into two camps, one Hindu and the other muslim Malaviyaji would not agree. Malaviyaji's method would only perpetuate the differences between the communities and instead of bringing together the communities it would widen the gulf The only way of dealing with a question like the Award was to arrive at an agreement between the communities at a Conference in India. It would have to be done some time. During the past few days several parties like the Congress Nationalist Party, the Congress Socialist Party and such like had been started and Gandhiji seeing the differences inside the Congress Camp had thought fit to decide on retiring from Politics.

CONGRESS CAN'T AFFORD

Concluding the Sardar said that in spite of the existing differences inside the Congress camp, he hoped that all the Congress candidates would be returned with a thumping majority. He advised the Bombay voters to cast their vote only for the Congress candidates. There was no risk in it They were not asked to go to jail. They were not asked to give money. But they were asked to give their votes. If necessary the voters should avail themselves of the conveyances that they got —the Congress could not afford to give conveyances to voters—but vote for the Congress candidates at the election booth

Dr. ANSARI'S SPEECH

Dr. M. A. Ansari, President of the Congress Parliamentary Board, was given a great ovation when he rose to address the meeting. At the outset he thanked Sardar Vallabhbhai and other colleagues of the Congress Working Committee for the manner in which they had carried out the work of the Board during his absence. He knew all that the Sardar said about him was not very palatable and he quite appreciated the difficulties they had to face in his absence.

I AM NOT DEPRESSED.

"I have during my four months' absence kept intimately in touch with what has been going on in India as much as possible and since my return, for last two or three days I have been trying to get fully posted with all the happenings in India. I again repeat that it has not depressed me and I do not take a gloomy view. He asked them to compare the condition immediately after the suspension of the first Non-Co-Operation Movement in 1921-1922. With the present situation in the country. There were big communal riots in 1924-26, but they all subsided in 1930 and all about the famous Dandi March galvanised the country and you know the wonderful fight that the country put up and the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. In 1932 there was no preparation on our part. The Government suddenly pounced on us unawares and yet the grit and the stamina shown by the people in the face of such a tremendous onslaught were even greater than in 1930. The Government armed themselves with greater powers and whatever the Government might claim the Congress has never been crushed, but very much alive and the only power in the country of which the Government is afraid. These present differences are neither unexpected, nor do they worry us. They are the natural reactions to the repressive policy adopted by the Government, and I am confident that in a very short time they would be a thing of the past and the Congress would be able to lead the country its appointed goal of 'Purna Swaraj'.

ANEY-MALAVIYA SURPRISE

"The policy and programme laid down by the Congress Parliamentary Board under the guidance of the Congress Working Committee are exactly the same as were decided at Ranchi after a great deal of consultation between the delegates from every part of India and Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders with the exception of Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Aney who, unfortunately, could not come. At Patna the Congress Parliamentary Board was formed and was only able to appoint the various Committees, but it authorised me as its President to issue a statement. I naturally prepared a statement on the lines decided at Ranchi and I must say that I was considerably surprised when on board the ship prior to my departure I was given the news regarding Pandit Malaviya and Sjt. Aney's statements. The remaining history of the subsequent developments is better known to you than to me and I would not go into the controversy until I have seen Mahatmaji.

SPIRITED DEFENCE.

"But, one thing I would say and that is that the decisions arrived at Ranchi and those by the Working CCmmittee at Bombay were neither inspired by the Nationalist Muslims nor are they framed to help the Muslim or are calculated to injure the cause of the country. As for the Nationalist Muslims themselves I am proud to say on their behalf, that they have stood the severest test which any political group in India has been ever put to and they are still Nationalists to the core. Their disapproval of everything anti-national remains as firm as ever. Their dislike of the Communal Award has not diminished a bit and their conduct, as will presently be shown, has been consistent throughout. The role played by the Nationalist Muslims throughout the struggle for freedom is quite well-known to you. They have fought shoulder to shoulder and they have contributed to the sum-total of the nation's sacrifices and sufferings.

MAIN CONTRIBUTION.

But, their main contribution has been in the role played by them in the settlement of the communal question. They have consistently supported the national principles of representation and the ideal of democracy and have pleaded one single principle for all minorities whether they are Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians or Parsis. I need not tell you of the efforts that have been made in this regard during the last 15 years from the time of the Lucknow Fact to the present day. You all know about the All Parties Conference, the Nehru Report and the final All-Parties Convention at Calcutta in 1928. You will also remember the efforts that the Nationalist Muslims made in 1931 to bring their Muslim co-religionists to agree to a communal settlement on national lines. You are also aware of the efforts of my Nationalist colleagues, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Chowdhri Khaliquzzaman, Dr. Mahmud and others at the Allahabad Conference in which Pt. Malaviya and Maulana Shaukat Ali played such an important role. I have onyl mentioned this to emphasise the fact that neither the Congress nor the Nationalist Muslims have missed any opportunity to bring about a communal settlement, but, unfortunately, for well-known reasons success has not been achieved. Then in the midst of all these the Communal Award has been thrown as an apple of discord. I would not mention here how the Government excluded the representation of the Nationalist Muslims and how Mahatma Gandhi's efforts were frustrated at the Round Table Conference.

ONLY WAY FOR CONGRESS

"Now the Congress attitude has always been to have a solution of the communal question on national lines, but failing that to agree to any settlement acceptable to all the communities which means that the Congress never intended to coerce any community to accept any settlement. Our past experiences have also shown us that our efforts have failed because there are still a section of our people such as Muslims, Christians Harijans, who are favourably inclined towards the Communal Award. The only way open to the Congress was to leave this disputed question alone until a better opportunity and a more favourable atmosphere was available. It was with this view that the Congress decided to concentrate all its energies on the rejection of the White Paper, repeal of the repressive laws and the convening of a Constituent Assembly. It is really unfortunate that instead of the Communal question having been put to the back-ground as it ought to have been done, circumstances have forced us to make it such a prominent issue.

ISSUE BEFORE VOTERS

The issue before the country and before the electors to-day is not the Communal question but the real fight for the attainment of Swaraj and I maintain that in the present circumstances the parliamentary programme, if successfully carried out, would materially advance our cause. Now there are two main planks to our political platform. One, which may be called the negative or the destructive consisting of the rejection of the White Paper and the repeal of the repressive laws and the other is the positive or the constructive namely, the convening of the Constituent Assembly on the basis of self-determination to formulate a constitution for India including the manner and method of representation by the various sections of the people.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

"I do not want to ko into the White Paper constitution. You all know what it gives you and, therefore, it is not worth considering at all and further those so-called representatives who have been a party to all these repressive laws must be prevented from going into the Assembly. The Congress representatives when they will have been elected will work for a Constituent Assembly. I know that the idea has been ridiculed both by the representatives of the Government and by our Liberal friends. I wish to assure them that it is not a mere dream or a distant of goal.

I can understand the opposition of the officials to our programme but I am surprised at the ridicule of our Liberal friends. It only confirms that popular belief that they are mere armchair politicians and are not prepared to undergo the severeties that the working out of a programme for the convening of a Constituent Assembly would entail.

With the Congress, however, the Constituent Assembly is not a distant goal.

LIVING REALITY

It is a living reality with us, it is a tremendously live issue a question which we shall strive in the Legislature and outside to achieve at the earliest possible opportunity. It really is the idea of self-determination in practice. Indeed, seeing that the Congress is determined to take active steps for asserting the right to self-determination our friends of the English Labour Party are frightened and at its last annual meeting shelved the question of the Constituent Assembly. It is our contention that no greater political programme has been put before the country as that of the Constituent Assembly. To educate our people on the idea of the Constituent Assembly and to prepare the electoral roll both men and women are needed to devote themselves in the constituencies, to educate the constituencies on the right and proper use of their votes, to give them a true idea of their political powers and their right use, to give a correct mandate and to elect their genuine representatives to the Constituent Assembly. This would be the greatest political education that has ever been given to the country and the people.

A DEFINITE BASIS

Then the framing of a national constitution by the Constituent Assembly to replace the constitution made in England would give a definite basis of all your efforts to attain Independence. It would be utterly impossible for any Parliament or the Government in England to withstand the force behind such a constructive scheme and I am certain that with the forces marshalled in the country through constructive work outside and the work in the Legislatures it would be not only possible but practical and certain to achieve our goal within a measurable period of time.

Now my appeal to the electorate in particular, and to the country in general, is to send the Congress candidates who are pledged to carry out the phogramme which I have related to you and to show to the world that we not mere idealists but we are practical men and we mean what we say. Every vote cast for the Congress candidates would be cast for India's freedom."

Concluding Dr. Ansari made a special appeal to the voters of Bombay to cast every vote for Mr. Nariman and Dr. Deshmukh the two Congress candidates from the City. He said their services to the city and to the Congress were too well-known to the citizens of Bombay and when they were elected to the Assembly. They would work gor the attainment of the goal of India as far as it was possible through the Assembly. The voters must remember that every vote cast in favour of the Congress candidates was a vote for the country and every vote against them was a vote for the Government and its repressive policy.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh thanked both Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr. M. A. Ansari for having inaugurated the election campaign in the city. He hoped that the voters would remember the advice given to them by the veteran leaders and not forget to vote for the Congress candidates from the city at the forthcoming elections to the Assembly.

KARWAR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Mr. M. G. Chandawarkar Elected President

(From Our Correspondent)

KARWAR, Oct. 5.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University after visiting at Poona, Kolhapur and Belgaum, came to Karwar with his wife on the 1st inst. for a two days' stay.

At the first meeting of the newly formed Municipal Council held this morning Mr M T Shetti presiding, Mr. M G Chandavarkar, pleader, was elected President by 13 votes, defeating Rao Saheb M B Borkar, Forest Contractor, who secured 17.

BRITAIN INVOLVED IN ARMS TRAFFIC SCANDAL

Lloyd George Endorses Demand For Official Enquiry

Further sensational allegations against influences and personages in Great Britain were made at the munitions inquiry of the United States Senate at Washington on September 8.

These included a charge that the Polish Ambassador in London had been pressed from high quarters to favour Vickers in regard to a munitions contract for his country.

These allegations have strengthened the feeling in British Liberal and Labour political circles that an official inquiry must be held into the methods, operations and foreign connections of British armament firms, says the "News-Chronicle".

The question will also be raised at a meeting of the Labour Party Executive prior to the party's annual conference at Southport on October 1.

Several Liberal and Labour M. P.s will raise the matter on the floor of the House of Commons when Parliament reassembles on October 30.

Official silence, so far as the American revelations affect British officials and prominent armament firms, was maintained in Whitehall.

AN ACCUSATION OF INTERVENTION

The Special Correspondent of the "News-Chronicle" at Washington Cabled as follows on September 8:—

More high explosives in the way of astonishing disclosures fell among the munition racketeers at to-day' session of the Senate's Commission of Investigation into the armament industry.

A statement that a very high personage in England had intervened in an arms deal startled the Commission.

Mr. Louis Driggs, president of the Driggs Engineering and Ordnance Company, an American armaments concern, contended that the "highest influence worked for Vickers" when he was trying to sell arms to Poland in 1932.

Senator Homer T. Bone asked if Vickers had obtained this particular order from Poland, to which Mr. Driggs replied: "Oh, no, nobody has got it yet."

AMBASSADOR SUMMONED

Senator James P. Pope then read a cablegram from the Polish agent of the Driggs Company, dated January 20, 1932, in which the agent, referring to his efforts to obtain an order from Poland read a cablegram from the Polish Ambassador in London was summoned to the highest quarters. He continued:

"The 'chief' stands high pressure, but I have great difficulty to hold the situation. You must hasten in summoning a commission to America. Anxiously awaiting your telegram promised for to-day."

Mr. Driggs said that the "chief" mentioned was the Polish Chief of Ordnance.

"DIRTY OPPONENTS"

The Commission next listened to a letter from Mr. Herbert Allen, the Turkish agent of the Driggs Company, to his New York office in January, 1929. Mr. Allen, who was then at Angora, wrote:

"Vickers' crowd are the dirtiest opponents here. They have almost an entire embassy in number working for them, and use women of doubtful character freely."

Mr. Driggs testified that he had been in the munitions business for 40 years and that his foreign contracts began in 1925 with a trial order from Poland.

WAR DEPARTMENT HELPS

Correspondence from the files of the Driggs Company showed that the U. S. War Department had co-operated 100 per cent. with the firm and in one letter the phrase was used: "The Department was more concerned in having our plant get work than Government plants."

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, after studying these letters, commented in tones of indignation:

"The War Department has been ready to rob itself of designs developed by its own engineers for the sake of encouraging this private business. The Department adopted policies in 1929 which permitted foreign Powers to obtain military advantages over the United States in exchange for commercial advantages."

A letter to Mr. Driggs from Lieut.-Colonel Townsend Whelen, of the Government Ordnance Department, contained the following passage:

"We are in full sympathy with the building up of munitions work both in your own company and in other companies in this country, and we will be very glad to co-operate with you to the fullest extent possible if you will simply let us know what you wish."

Mr. C. B. Robbins, former Assistant Secretary of War, in a letter to Mr. Driggs, dated May 8, 1928, wrote:

"It is the desire of the War Department to encourage the manufacture of munitions in the United States by commercial manufacturers. The War Department would be willing to release to your company designs of our latest anti-aircraft material with the exception of certain secret portions, provided you had a contract with a foreign Government for the production of a quantity of anti-aircraft material which you would agree to manufacture in the United States.

BIG ORDER ESSENTIAL

"You can readily appreciate that an order from a foreign source for only two or three of these new anti-aircraft materials would only serve to disclose to a foreign Power the latest United States developments in anti-aircraft artillery and would not develop any munitions manufacturing capacity in your plant. The size of the order will therefore have to receive the approval of the War Department before any design information is released to your company.

"The War Department hopes that your company may be successful in obtaining an order for the manufacture of considerable number of these new anti-aircraft materials of the latest Army design."

PROTEST OVERRULED

Despite Mr. Driggs' protest that publication of certain documents taken from files of his company would violate confidence with foreign Governments, the Commission produced evidence of dealing between the company and foreign Governments both in South America and Europe and details about negotiations between the Driggs Company and Poland for the sale of 300 anti-aircraft guns of the latest United States Army design.

It was brought out that the War Department spent 2,000,000 dollars projecting a design which Driggs planned to sell to the Polish Government and that 200 or 300 guns would have been made in Poland. The deal fell through, Mr. Driggs testified, despite the friendly co-operation of the Army.

The next phase of the investigation is expected to concern the secret activities of armaments salesmen at Montevideo in 1933 (says the British United Press.)

This was during the Pan-American Conference in Montevideo, when delegates from all parts of South America and the United States were seeking a formula to put an end to the war between Bolivia and Paraguay.

Senator Gerald P. Nye, whose sweeping allegations led to the institution of the present inquiry, stated to-day that he believes Mr. Cordell Hull, President Roosevelt's Secretary of State, who was at the Montevideo Conference, would welcome the opportunity to testify regarding the efforts of munitions salesmen to sell arms to those nations which were discussing the means of bringing peace throughout the continent.

Investigators, added Senator Nye, had obtained evidence that high-pressure sales tactics had resulted in profitable orders from the conferring nations.

REVEALING LETTERS

Meanwhile the members of the Senate Commission are studying a dozen sensational letters which originated with Mr. S. J. Joyner, vice-president of the Electric Boat Company, in charge of Washington activities.

These letters describe lobbying activities in the United States Congress, special favours from the United States Navy Department, and the entertainment of American naval officers and foreign diplomats interested in munitions buying. One letter from Mr. Joyner to Sir Basil Zaharoff referred to the executive officers of the Electric Boat Company as "stuffed shirts."

Several important revelations are made in these letters, these being:

(1) That Mr. Joyner successfully managed the campaign of the republic representatives, Mr. Joseph Martin, from Massachusetts, and Mr. Franklin Fort, from New Jersey, for appointment to the powerful House Rules Committee of the United States Congress.

(2) That he secured Congressional approval of three Bills favourable to his company.

(3) That the company maintained a 50ft. yacht aboard which Congressmen, senior naval officers and diplomats were entertained.

LLOYD GEORGE'S COMMENTS

Mr. Lloyd George writing in support of the "News Chronicle's" suggestion for an official enquiry into the Scandal says:

"I quite approve of the comments made by the "News-Chronicle" on the subject, and think they are thoroughly merited by the revelations made. unless there is some explanation which has so far not been forthcoming."

The following views were also expressed to the "News-Chronicle" by prominent politicians.

MR. ARTHUR GREENWOOD, M. P.

"Public opinion demands an official inquiry in this country into the welter of revelations about the armament traffic at the American armaments inquiry. Members of the Labour Party are not least in voicing that demand. It is certain, therefore, that when Parliament reassembles the serious charges now being made against the armament industry must be examined and the nation informed fully of how this monstrous traffic in arms operates."

LORD CECIL OF CHELWOOD

"It is a shocking thing that firms should be making huge profits by selling guns to both sides who are at war, but it is not surprising.

"If you have the element of private profit mixed up with war, you are bound to have this sort of horrible scandal.

"It is no new thing and it is not confined to Central America. There is no doubt that munitions were supplied to both China and Japan by the same firms when they were fighting.

"The late President Wilson told me, before the Covenant of the League of Nations was drawn up, that this sort of traffic was going on in Latin America and it was because of this that the special clause was inserted in the Covenant."

MR. MORGAN JONES, M. P.

"There is an obvious charge which the armament mongers must answer. But if it be true that British firms and, indeed, Government officials are involved, the position becomes exceedingly grave. It must be faced by the Government immediately. The sinister aspect of the whole business is the brazen way in which admissions are being made of interference by armament firms, in America at any rate, with public policy."

MISS ELEANOR RATHBONE, M. P. (ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES)

"The Washington disclosures are so startling in their implications as to justify an immediate inquiry into the scope of the British armament industry. I earnestly hope such an inquiry will be held as soon as possible."

LANSBURY VOTES FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 16).

an excellent illustration of how hard it would be to force goods on unwilling buyers."

SHADES OF CHETTY AND MODY

And here comes a telling paragraph meant for the digestion of our "Chettys' and 'Homi Mody's' The authors ask their countrymen to reject Churchill and Co on the ground that nothing could be further from th e truth than to think that a policy directed towards commercial goodwill consists only in an exchange of appropriate platitudes at public banquets. It is a highly practical policy—in fact the only practical one. Five years ago the prospects of India endorsing the Ottawa Agreements would have been negligible. Actually the Legislature did ratify them in 1933 by a large majority, independently of the votes of the 'official bloc.' The result has been a marked rise in our percentage of India's total imports. The Clare-Lees-Mody Agreement concluded last autumn is another case in point. It designedly covered only a limited field, but it marked a surprising change in Bombay's attitude tiwards Lancashire. At the present moment the Government are negotiating a commercial treaty with the Governrent of India. The scope of these negotiations is not yet known, but doubtless their purpose is to extend the principles of the Ottawa Agreements." However, the authors fail to tell us what solid advantage these Ottawa Agreements, the Clare-Lees-Mody Agreement and the present Trade Treaty have brought to India. If they had brought advantage or likely to bring advantage to India, the authors would not have concluded: "It is not for nothing that the word "goodwill" has acquired a technical meaning, and appears on the credit side of balance-sheets. The alternative, if it can be an alternative, is a policy of the "strong hand." Let those who feel attracted by it remember that, applied to India, it would not put one unemployed Lancashire operative back to work or contribute six pence towards a dividend."

MR. LANSBURY'S "ENGLAND"

Mr. George Lansbury wants to see a House of Commons sitting only on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 10.30 to 6-30 in the day time. He wants a Cabinet of six or seven and ministeries reduced in number by half. The Socialist leader wants a repudiation of all military treaties or agreements with an International Bankruptcy Court to investigate debts between nations. These are among the many changes which Mr. Lansbury says in "My England," the book he wrote for Messrs Selwyn and Blount mainly while in hospital, he hopes will come to pass under some future Labour Government. The Labour leader has also devoted himself to the problem of India in a special chapter because as he says "A Socialist Government will have very many difficult national questions to deal with

INDIA AND COERCION

None of these will be more urgent or less difficult than the problem of India." "The Labour Government" he writes, "is pledged to grant not self-government only, but self-determination to that great nation." How it has attempted to fulfil this pledge may be well-expressed in Mr. Lansbury's own words, who is conscious of the accusation made against the Labour Government that it was responsible for the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and his followers. But argues Mr. Lansbury "I do not object to the criticism of those who say we have no right to claim to have kept our promises to the Indian people when (as they say) we put 50,000 Indians into prison, most of them without trial. There is truth in that; even so, Lord Irwin and Wedgwood Benn never forgot that their main task was not coercion but conciliation. Though they did what all Governments do to maintain order at the same time they made it clear that they consider the use of force a grim necessity, but understood that force was no remedy. Even while Gandhi and his friends were in prison they carried on negotiations under the most difficult conditions, and finally succeeded in gahering together the most representative conference of Indians ever held."

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Then Mr. Lansbury wails that "the Labour Government was driven out of office. The India Conference closed down, never to be re-opened on the same representative basis.....The White Paper represents the proposals which the present Government will embody in legislation for the future Government of India. I do not propose to discuss these proposals. As far as I can gather all that is vocal and representative in India rejects the scheme as quite unsatisfactory. What sense, then, is there in discussing it ".....There is only one way out for a Socialist Government. We should summon or ask Indians themselves to summon a Constituent Assembly and hand over to that assembly he task of deciding the future government of India. This is both logical and common sense. By this means we do give self-determination and self-government. There will certainly be an outcry that 'the Assembly will be capured by the extremists." Certainly Conservatives will raise that cry But they will have far worse things to cry out about for our own House of Commons will have been captured by "extremists"—ourselves Do not let us be frightened by noise. More serious criticism will come from people who assure us that the racial and religious sects will never agree. This is not true. The one thing that is clear from recent history is trat an outside power like ourselves never can secure harmony here. Only an Indian State stands any chance of doig so. The main point for us is to make up our minds that we shall be prepared to leave to Indians the task of deciding with whom she will or will not federate, and the sort of federal government she will set up within her own dominions."

Well let us see what happens during the next week, whether Mr. Lansbury's eloquent plea on behalf of India will have ready response from the Labour delegates who met at Southport.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

agreement. The agreement will, in effect, continue the present duties on cotton and rayon goods. but, it may be expected will formally assure Britain of Imperial Preference and give an assurance of treatment according to the Ottawa principles. In this connection, the Cotton League of Manchester has entered an emphatic protest against the proposal to continue the present duties on cotton and rayon goods in spite of the fact that it will be accompanied by an assurance to Britain of Imperial Preference.

Treatment Of Randive And Sardesai

Grave anxiety is expressed in London regarding the treatment meted out in jail to Mr. B. T. Randive, General Secretary of the Red Girni Kamgar Union, and Mr. S. G. Sardesai, both of whom are serving a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment. Consequently, the Secretary of the League Against Imperialism has brought the matter to the notice of the Secretary of State for India by informing him that the rules of classification have been ignored by the Government of Bombay, inasmuch as Mr. Randive, despite the recommendations of the Chief Persidency Magistrate that he should be placed in the "B" class, has been put in the "C" class by the orders of the Bombay Government. The League Secretary emphasised the point that both these prisoners are entitled to a better treatment in view of the fact that both of them are University graduates and belong to families of recognised and honoured social standing in the Bombay Presidency. In spite of the fact that the League sent this request to the Secretary of State on the 8th August, it has received no reply from the India Office. Naturally, yesterday Mr. Bridgeman telephoned to the India Office and he was informed by Sir Samuel Hoare's Secretary that "if no reply had been returned to the letter from the League of August 8th, it was because it was intended not to send one." He specifically informed Mr. Bridgeman that his reply represented the attitude of the Secretary of State for India.

Mira Ben's Visit To America

I understand that, in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi, Mira Ben has decided to visit America in the next month with a view to convey the message of Mahatmaji to his American followers. According to her present plans Mira Ben will leave London for America on the 3rd October and will carry on an active campaign for about three weeks to nullify the campaign of misrepresentation carried on by anti-Gandhi and anti-Indian supporters of British domination. In this task, she has received an encouraging cable from Reverend Holmes, who has promised to make all the necessary arrangements for her lecture tour. Mira Ben intends to return to London about the end of October to spend a few days here before sailing for India from Venice in the second week of November. However, much depends upon the news that she may receive from India between now and November and, if necessary. she will change her date of Indian visit with a view to carry on propaganda on the Continent.

Mosque In London

It was reported in the London press that a mosque is to be built in South Shields by the Western Islamic Association. It will be named after the Aga Khan who has guaranteed the site purchase and an appeal to his community to contribute towards the actual cost of building the mosque and endowing it. There are about 10,000 Muslims in the British Isles, for whom there are two mosques near London, one at Putney and the other at Woking. South Shields has a large seafaring Muslim population—Arabs, Indians, Chinese, negroes. The mosque is to be built in the heart of the Muslim quarter, and passengers coming up the Tyne will notice from a distance the glittering dome of the mosque and its minaret. It is also suggested by the Western Islamic Association to build a mosque at Cardiff which has the largest Muslim community, and Liverpool.

Woes Of Famine-Stricken In Assam And Bihar

The president, Assam, East Bengal and Bihar Flood Relief Committee writes:—

The situation in the flooded areas in Assam, East Bengal and Bihar is becoming alarming every day. Epidemic has broken out crops completely destroyed and cattle washed away. Appeals for help are pouring in every day. Unless immediate steps are taken, famine will sweep over the affected areas. Even now thousands of people are living on two or three meals per week. The different relief organisations are barely able to meet the immediate needs of the people, let alone taking steps to save the people from the fast approaching famine. Some of the relief centres have already been closed down, and others will follow suit within a few days for want of proper response from the public. Prompt response from the public can save the situaton.

R. B. PATIL TO SEEK REELECTION

Non-Brahmin Opposition To Lingayat Congress Condidate

(From Our Correspondent)

"Tarun Karnatak" the non-Brahmin local daily publishers that Minister Kambli's most important work during his ten day's stay was to induce Rao Bahadur Patil, the sitting member to seek re-election to the assembly. R B Patil was first unwilling to stand against the Lingayat Congress candidate. Minister Kambli summoned socalled non-Brahmin leaders from all over the district and pressed R B Patil to stand.

Before his departure to got the assurance from R B Patil who is seeking election as non-Brahmin candidate

Colaba Observatory, Bombay.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6-10-34.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .033 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.1 degree.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.6 degrees. 0.5 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.6 degrees 2.7 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 139 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8

Rainfall in 24 hours 000 inches

Total rainfall during the month 000 inches

Total rainfall during the year 69.81 inches

Weather remarks: Variable sky.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6-10-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.7deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.94 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Lucknow.—A Committee consisting of 19 prominent officials and non-officials has been appointed to make arrangements to accord a fitting public reception to Sir Harry Haig, Governor-Designate of the U.P., when he takes over charge to bid farewell to Sir M. Hailey. --A. P.

"SMALL SAROJINIS" TOUR SOUTH AFRICA

Baroda Girl Guides Show Up Miss Mayo's Malicious Propaganda

JOHANNESBURG, (By Mail),

Sjt. P S Joshi writes:

A word of tripute is due to the troop of Girl Guides presently touring in South Africa under the leadership of Pandit Anandpriyaji, the Secretary of Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Baroda. Twenty-one girls who compose the party of Girl Guides are a magnificent band of students well-versed in oratory, archery, physical athletics and music. Besides this, they present a living picture of Modern India and represent the true womanhood of India, thereby giving a slashing reply to the exaggerations and insinuations contained in "Mother India" which has come under a very sharp criticism of the Girl orators.

"SMALL SAROJINI'S"

There are four outstanding orators—whom I refer as "Small Sarojinis" at the public gatherings and they are (1) Yashodakumari who speaks both in English and Gujrati fluently, (2) Lalita Kumari who has a silver tongue and enthrals audiences by her wonderful command over Hindi, (3) Subhadra Kumari who is a versatile and eloquent speaker in English and Gujarati languages, and (4) Saraswati Kumari whose sarcastic attacks on the present social evils penetrate right into the heart. They have spoken before European and Indian gatherings, attacked "Mother India" of Katherine Mayo with extreme rigour, displayed the hoary past and progressive present of India.

MAYORS IMPRESSED

Mayors who presided at the functions in honour of Girl Guides were one and all highly impressed of their achievements. They were full of praise. One said "he had heard nothing better" from the other races as an oratorical treat, another declared that the visit would help to strengthen the goodwill between India and South Africa and still another candidly confessed that he never knew of India's progress in this direction. One Mayor presided over the function although he was aware of the fact that the Europeans of his town would criticize his step of welcoming the Indian Girl Guides.

PHOTOGRAPHED AND FILMED

Newspapers vied with one another in according the due publicity. The Editor of the local 'star' went a step further and invited the party to tea. The Girl Guides were photographed and filmed. Their archery feasts were published all over the country and speeches given prominence.

Indians left no stone unturned to make their visit a happy, memorable and succesful one. They showed utmost generosity of heart and Johannesburg alone contributed approximately £3,000. Practically all societies welcomed them at their meetings and a few bodies were born, overnight specially for the purpose of according a hearty reception to the girl visitors of India

The unanimous opinion among the well-thinking Europeans and the Indians is that this visit of the Baroda Girl Guides has done a lot to refute the allegations of Miss Mayo and remove misunderstanding about India's progress. Their visit will be remembered for a long time to come just like its predecessor the All-India Footbal team.

It was a happy omen taht the Mayor of Bombay blessed the party on the beginning of their African tour over six months ago, and it is expected that the tour will end with the Mayoral reception at Bombay.

TO VISIT CAPE PROVINCE

The Girl Guides are touring Rhodesia at this time and will visit the Cape Province in a week or so. They are expected to stay there for a fortnight after which they will return to Natal to sail for India in the middle of October. T

CONGRESS DIGN ITY MUST BE MAINTAINED

Dr. Satyapal's Appeal To Punjab Electorate To Vote For C. P. B. Candidates Only

LAHORE, (By Mail)

Dr. Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following statement:—

With a view to accelerate the speed of election campaign in our Province the Working Committee of Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has decided that Sunday, October 7 be solely devoted for this purpose. The Working Committee expects that every Congress Committee and every Congressite will observe the following programme with earnestness and zeal.

In the morning Prabhat Pheries wherein suitable Bhajans and songs should be sung requesting people to uphold the prestige of the Congress and to vote for the Congress candidate i only will start

The whole day should be spent in paying visits to the voters of the Assembly and they should be requested to vote for the Congress candidate only. The candidate of the Nationalist Party can in no way be called a Congress candidate. He alone is a Congress candidate who has been nominated by the Congress Parliamentary Board and who supports the official policy of the Congress and finds himself in agreement with the Resolution of the Working Committee on the subject.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES ONLY.

In the evening or at night, according to local conditions a public meeting should be held wherein resolutions should be passed supporting the official policy of the Congress and exhorting the people to vote for Congress candidates only. I shall request every Congressman of this province to give his whole-hearted and sol'd support to the Congress candidate. At this critical juncture the prestige of the Congress demands that we should leave no stone unturned to win success for our candidates. Any act of omission or commission which mars the chances of a Congress candidates is tantamount to injuring the dignity of the Congress and strengthening the hands of all such forces which are determined to crush this National organisation.

It has been brought to my notice that several important Congressmen who are holding office and are members of the Executive Councils of their Congress Committees are doing propaganda against the Congress candidates and are supporting the rival candidates. I shall reproduce here the resolution of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress on this subject:

WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTION.

"The Working Committee considers it desirable to impress on all the Provincial and other subordinate Congress orwanisation including their office-bearers and members of Executive Committees that it is their duty to help the Congress Parliamentary Board in its election activities and that it is not open to them to support any party or candidate opposed to the official policy of the Congress and it expects every Congressman, save on grounds of conscience, to support the Congress candidates in the forthcoming elections to the Assembly."

I shall request all those friends who have not so far acted according to this resolution to please to do the needful now and if it is really impossible for them to do so they should vacate their offices in favour of those who are prepared to support the Congress policy and Congress candidates. This is the only right and proper procedure.

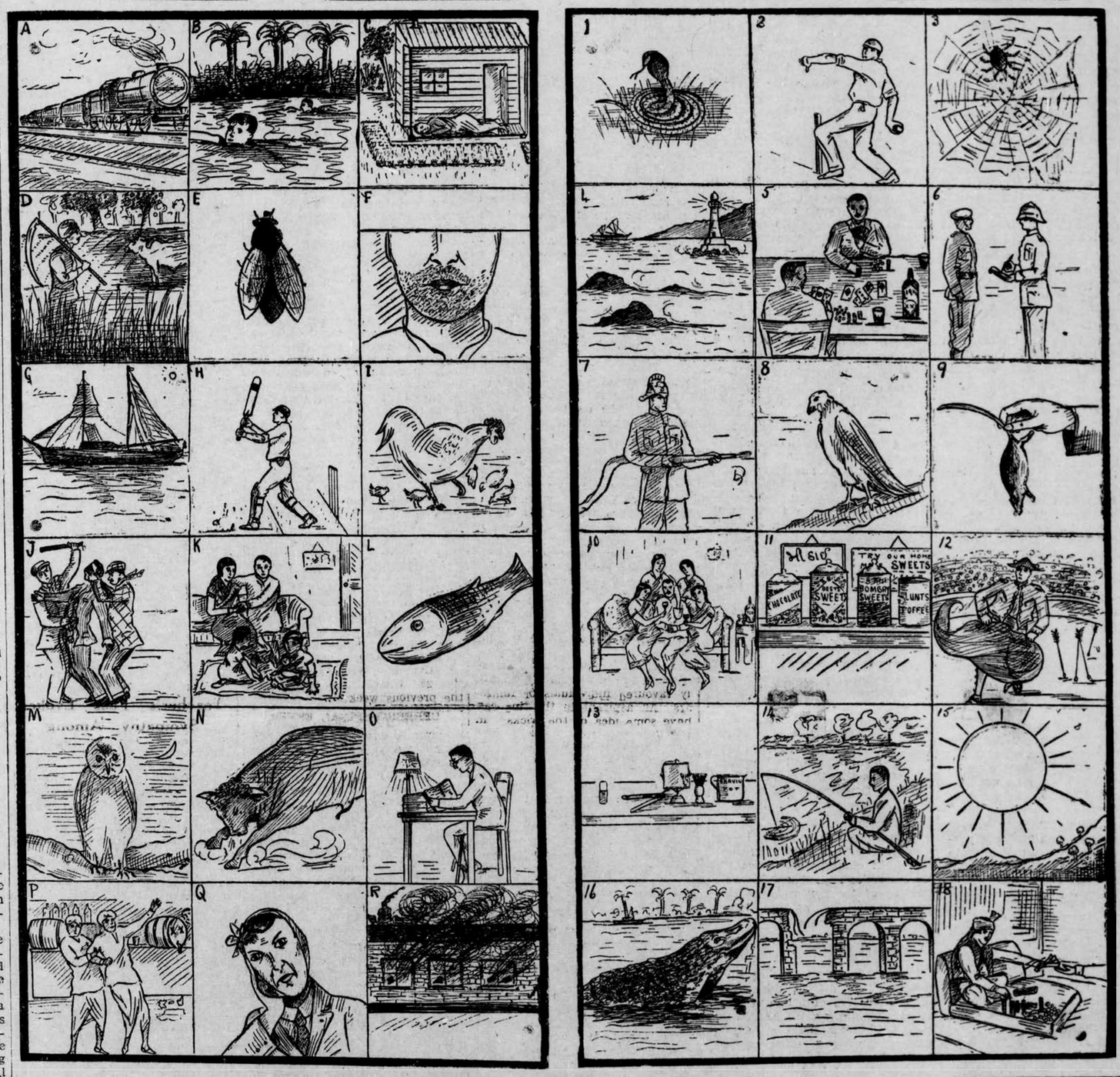
FOR CONGRESS PRESTIGE

In the end I shall request the patriots of this province to stand by the Congress at this moment when there is a fight before us. Let us sink all personal differences and forget personal wrongs and injuries and unite all our forces to uphold the prestige and dignity of the Congress and to demonstrate our unflinching loyalty to this really representative institute of the country.—United Press.

ENEMIES

COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	CONSOLATION PRIZES
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



This competition will be found most interesting by young as well as old and at the same time it is so simple that every reader can take part in it. There are Two Sets of Pictures, one on the left marked A, B, C, . . . and that on the right numbered 1, 2, 3 . . . Illustrations on the right show enemies of corresponding pictures on the left. As for instance spider is considered to be the enemy of fly. You have, therefore, to enter No. 3 against illustration "E" in the coupon. Similarly fill the coupon for the other pictures and submit them before 19th October, 1934, observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. **HAND DELIVERY**— Local Competitors may, if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. **REGISTERED POST**—Entries by Registered Post, must be sent to our Office address: Competition Manager,"Red House," 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

C. **ORDINARY POST**—The covers must be addressed to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,- POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

2. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order, the P.O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 19th October, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar", and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 25th October, 1934.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right	Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E	3	N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	
I		R	

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 19th October.

"EDUCATION RAISES EFFICIENCY OF WORKING JOURNALISTS"

Let Critics Be A Little Patient And Allow University To Be Properly Guided And Advised. Says Association Secretary

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

In connection with the proposed course of journalism in the Calcutta University, the Secretary of the Indian Journalists' Association has issued the following statement:—

The proposal of the Indian Journalists' Association for opening a course of journalism in the University of Calcutta has received a large measure of support from the Press all over India. Valuable constructive suggestions have been received and these, I doubt not, will be taken into consideration before the scheme is finally licked into shape.

Certain misgivings have however, been expressed in quarters otherwise sympathetic to the idea, which require to be removed. As to carping criticisms, of which happily there have been few, these need not disturb us.

The misgivings and objections, so far as I have been able to analyse them appear to be that journalism is not a remunerative occupation in the present state of affairs in India with proprietors and Managing Directors, either unable or unwilling to pay adequate or regular salaries. The University, therefore, should not move in the matter as the turning out of more journalists will only swell the number of the unemployed and the volume of discontent.

NOT A CORRECT NOTION

This argument does not strike me as having sufficient force. It shows that persons advancing it do not possess a very correct notion as to the function of a University. If the University cannot be justly accused—and one critic candidly admits, that it cannot be so accused—of swelling the number of the unemployed and the discontended by keeping its portals open; I do not see why the University should deserve to be pilloried and how the country would be overwhelmed with ree ruin if one more subject is added to the long list of subjects—taught by the University.

If this argument of the critics were to prevail, the University should forthwith close down Law College and the Post-Graduate Department. One critic calls upon the Indian Journalists' Association to say how many young men trained in the new course would be absorbed in the newspaper offices and the News Agencies of Calcutta. I suggest that the University should send a questionnaire on the same lines to the various Bar Libraries and after having received the answers, decide whether the University Law College should be further maintained or dissolved forthwith. Universities are nowhere in the world considered as employment-agencies though their relation to practical day-to-day life is not and can never be ignored.

TO TURN BETTER JOURNALISTS

The University is, no doubt, expected by arranging for education in Journalism to exercise a wholesome influence on the profession and turn out better and more efficient men, but it is expected also to do something more. "The Hindu" (of Madras), while giving its whole-hearted support to the scheme of the Indian Journalists' Association, observes, "The introduction of a course of Journalism in the University even though it will not create journalists overnight, will at least furnish a convenient basis for introducing some kind of organization into this profession. It is necessary to prepare betimes for this by putting the profession of journalism on a proper footing."

"The Modern Review" approvingly quotes the observations of Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President of the Indian Journalist Association, made in the course of his lecture, in the University that education in journalism is not merely for those who want to be journalists. "It is commonly supposed that journalism is for one who is definitely out for a journalistic career. From what I have said above it will appear that the journalistic training and education has a value of its own and is of great use to persons who will not and cannot adopt journalism as a living."

Education in journalism has a practical value just as education in law has a value enabling one to earn a living. Has not journalism a cultural value also? If it has, can it be denied that as a liberal education it is of the highest value?

TRAINING RAISES EFFICIENCY

We have however, maintained that it is not merely as a theoretical subject for study that the University should take up the education of and training in journalism. "The opening of journalistic courses," as the "Hindusthan Times" rightly observes, "in our Universities is bound to raise the efficiency of the working journalists as practical experience, essential in itself, cannot be a complete substitute for academic knowledge and training." If the proprietors of some of the newspapers are bad paymasters so are the "clientele" of lawyers as many of the latter will be able to say.

The second argument is whether journalism can properly be taught in a University It is being taught in many Universities in the U S A and England. The "tricks of the trade" of which so much is apt to be made by those who are in the trade are not, however something esoteric, the knowledge of which is confined only to certain divinely favoured individuals or familiars. An aspirant in the line can have some idea of the tricks in the University from persons who have practical knowledge of the tricks and will be far better equipped for his job by getting himself acquainted with some of the considerable literature that has been and is being built by masters of the craft who have not hesitated to let the world know something of their "tricks".

GIVING "TRICKS OF TRADE"

The University of Calcutta can not only easily provide for education in journalism on the academic side but with a monthly paper run by it which may be easily converted into a weekly and with a fine printing press under its control can offer facilities of training and give its students a glimpse of the "tricks" The speed and hustle of a newspaper office may not be present in the class-room or in the laboratory rooms which, we hope, will be attached to the class-rooms for reporting, sub-editing, and other work in a newspaper office, but we believe that one with such a preliminary training will be far better equipped for his job than one without it.

A critic is hopeless about the possibility of getting suitable teachers locally to undertake the teaching of journalism in the University. The deficiencies that he sees every morning in the columns of the daily Press have convinced him that the University could not get teachers from men whom he makes responsible for these deficiencies.

Miss Nilima Devi, with a better knowledge and insight, has laid her finger on the real plague-spot. The management of a paper is not in the hands of working journalists and it is done by people, who are amateurs. Newspaper management which includes all the tricks of advertisement is also a branch of journalism and is taught in other Universities.

LET CRITICS BE PATIENT

If the critics be only a little patient and allow the University to be properly advised and guided it is quite possible that in the course of a few years, we will have experts where we have amateurs now, in all the branches of journalism and this will react very favourably on Indian newspapers as business propositions and will automatically dissipate the misgivings and remove the objections that are made to loom so largely now. There is no hope however, of the future if no beginning is allowed to be made.—A.P.

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STEWARDS FOR CEYLON TURF CLUB

COLOMBO, Oct. 5.

The Committee of the Ceylon Turf Club at a metting held on Monday at the Club Office, elected the following stewards for the Club for the current year: Mr. W. B. Bartleet, Dr. F. J. Chissel, Mr. G. Fellows, Messrs. O. E. Goonetilleke, A. E. de Silva, S. Obeyesekere and F. R. Dias.

Mr. F. H. B. Koch was elected Chairman of the Committee for the current year.—United Press.

Dusserah Fair In Kotah

(From A Correspondent.)

KOTAH, Oct. 6.

Cholera, having broken out in Baran and Anta, the Dusserah fair in Kotha, usually held for a week will be held this year, only on Oct. 16, 17 and 18.

People from the said districts are prohibited from attending the fair. Consequently, less attendance and less sales are expected. Outside merchants, intending to bring stalls are to take note of this.

CHOLERA PERSISTS IN SHOLAPUR

But It Is Generally On Decline In Other Districts

The following is the official report of the Health conditions in the Bombay Presidency, for the week ending September 29:—

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 811 attacks and 313 deaths against 1,094 attacks and 434 deaths in the previous week. Sholapur district reported 148 attacks and 51 deaths against 103-46 in the previous week; Surat 132-29 against 64-34; Ahmednagar 108-40 against 118-13; East Khandesh 111-60 against 367-148; Panch Mahals 68-29 against 94-42; Nasik 71-30 against 94-29; West Khandesh 60-26 against 151-60; Poona 24-15 against 56-35; Satara 42-15 against 31-23; Thana 21-11 against 0; Belgaum 13-2 against 4-1; Ratnagiri 10-4 against 0; Bombay Suburban 2-0 against 0 and Kaira 1-1 against 11-3.

Cholera is generally on the decline and a steady improvement is being maintained in almost all the affected areas. A slight rise is however noticed in Sholapur and Surat districts. One special medical officer was detailed on cholera duty in Surat district during the week.

PLAGUE

In the presidency excludng Sind there were in all 542 attacks and 343 deaths from plague against 581-349 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Satara 145 attacks and 82 deaths against 124-79; Dharwar 137-93 against 255-148; Belgaum 101-66 against 62-44; Bijapur 85-45 against 58-28; Poona 32-24 against 25-12; Sholapur 31-22 against 39-26; Ahmednagar 5-7 against 6-3; Kanara 3-1 against 6-6 and Ratnagiri 3-3 against 5-3.

Cyanogassing is progressing in Bijapur town and in all 320 houses have been fumigated since the beginning of the operations.

SMALL-POX.

The small-pox figures for the week are:—Nasik district 24 attasks and 1 death; Poona 33-9; Satara 27-1; Belgaum 15-4; Ahmednagar 11-1; West Khandesh 6-3; East Khandesh 5-1; Kanara 5-0; Sholapur 3-2; Kolaba 2-0; Dharwar 2-0; Thana 1-1; Ratnagiri 1-1; Bijapur 0-1 and Bombay City 6-1. Total 141 attacks and 26 deaths against 220-39 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Eleven attacks and seven deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against 5 attacks and 4 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 5 attacks and 3 deaths during the week; Poona City 3-3; Karachi City 1-1 and Bombay City 2 attacks only.

MALARIA.

The medical officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in Thana, Belgaum and Bijapur districts visited 21 villages and treated 689 persons. Of these, 364 were treated for malaria. The number of children examined for spleen was 602 and 69 of these were found with enlarged spleen.

INFLUENZA.

Two deaths from influenza were recorded in Bombay City during the week and Alibag town reported 44 attacks.

ANTI-T. B. ASSOCIATION

International Congress At Warsaw

The ninth International Congress of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association was held in Warsaw, Poland, from 4th to 10th September last. Three hundred physicians from abroad and 340 Polish physicians took part in the Congress which was also attended by 70 official representatives of different States. The Congress elected as its next president Dr. E. Piestrzyinski (Poland) in the place of the retiring president Prof. W. Nolen (Holland). It was also decided to hold the 10th session of the Congress in 1936 at Lisbon.

The Congress on the motion of the Executive Committee also resolved to grant six scholarships placed at its disposal by the Fascist Federation in Rome for further study and research at the Anti-Tuberculosis Institute of Benito Mussolini in Rome. Among the stipendiaries is Dr. Tendon (India).

The Congress received with enthusiasm Algiers, India and Soviet Russia as new member States. Now there are 44 States which are members of the International Congress of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

KHANDESH URBAN CO-OP. BANKS' CONFERENCE

Mr. Kale Urges Active Interest In Movement

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Oct. 4.

Presiding over a conference of Urban Co-operative Banks of the two Khandesh Districts, Prof. V G Kale of Poona exhorted the banks to maintain their business efficiency at a high level and pull their full weight in the co-operative movement. He pointed out, that there was considerable room for the development of Urban banking but success required efficiency, purity of administration and complete freedom from factions, sectional, caste and communal squabbles

Internal strength, build on the foundations of unity and efficiency, would enable the banks to extend and improve their operations to the great benefit of the middle classes traders and artisans, who badly need credit facilities.

Judicious investment of funds, careful selection and constant supervision of borrowers, insistance of good security for loans, maintenance of systematic accounts and strict audit are elementary conditions, which those are responsible for the working of banks must regularly attend to. Lapses from correct methods had come to notice and it was the duty of every urban co-operator to see that such practices and conduct were not tolerated.

Prof. Kale in conclusion exhorted the audience to take more active interest in the movement and make their influence felt by Government as well as the peoples and appealed to them to work to place their institute organisation on a sure and sound footing. There was a popular and democratic organisation and every one must strive to maintain it, free from official control united and self governing. An officialised and divided co-operative movement was no co-operative movement and this principle must sink deep in to the minds of one and all.

At the close Prof. Kale referred to a few important problems that the Conference could be called upon to discuss and ask those present to come to conclusions which were consistant with the principles he had tried to expound.

AFTER THE COW COMES HINDI

Teacher's Fast Evokes Sympathy Among Lovers Of Hindi

A sensation has been caused among the Hindi speaking community in the city by "the fast un to death" undertaken by Mr. Brahma Dutt Gupta the organiser of seven schools for Hindi speaking students and ex-secretary of the Anglo-Hindi Middle School Saitan Chowki, Parel.

A well-attended meeting presided over by Mr Kaniyalal Kalantri, held at Mumbadevi passed a resolution condemning the action of the Bombay Municipality in regard to their failure to take over charge of two Hindi Schools, as arranged, from October 1. The meeting aso passed a resolution sympathising with Mr. Brahma Dutt Gupta and requesting the Hindi speaking community to respond to the noble cause espoused by Mr. Brahma Dutt Gupta.

A DEMONSTRATION

It is also reported that at another meeting held at Parel it was resolved to organise a procession of the Hindi speaking community, who will march from Parel Maidan to Azad Maidan on Monday as a protest against the action of the Bombay Municipality

MR. GUPTA WEAK

Inquiries made about the condition of Mr Gupta on Saturday show that since October 2, he has lost 14 lbs in weight and is rendered extremely weak. Dr. Paranjpye has been examining him daily

Several meetings have been arranged to take place in the city to record the communiy's condemnation of the action of the Corporation. y.

Cases Against Chapra Suspects Withdrawn

PATNA, Oct. 6

Information from Chapra states that cases against people arrested in connection with the cutting of Chapra-Masrakh Railway line which had its sequel in the firing affair involving two deaths were withdrawn.

The people concerned, it appears, have been called upon to make a contribution to some public institution.—United Press.

YUGOSLAV LITERATURE THROUGH THE CENTURIES

Countess Vera Crassi's Interesting Lecture On Various Stages Of Its Growth

On the 2nd instant at Blavatsky Lodge, under the auspices of The Motherland's Youth Society, Countess Vera Crassi, under the Presidentship of H E the Counsul for Czeko-Slovakia, delivered an interesting lecture on the History of Yugoslav Literature by magic lantern slides, tracing its history from the times of the Saints Cyril and Methodius up to date.

Countess Vera Crassi said:

It is almost a thousand years since the birth of Yugoslav literature, which synchronised with the acceptance of the Christian faith by the Southern Slavs. When the Slav saints, Cyril and Methodius first came to preach the Gospel of Christ to the people of this part of Europe, they gradually collected about themselves a group of disciples to whom they seem to have taught, besides the principles of the new faith, the arts of reading and writing.

From this small centre spread the germs of culture which were destined to be kept alive through centuries of bitter oppression, devastating wars and massacres; through victory and periods of prosperity and through longer periods of humiliation and defeat and poverty. Coming as the saints did, with Greek culture absorbed through the Greek form of writing they naturally taught their followers the Greek alphabet, later adapting this to suit the peculiar needs of the Slav language Thus it came about that the Glagolitic alphabet was created by the two apostles to be followed by the Cyrillic; so named after one of the saints.

STAGES OF ITS GROWTH

Due to the geographical divisions of the country occupied by the South Slavs, the literature, though it took root from the same seed or influence branched as it grew, into several groups, each living its own life, and but little connected with the other. In the Eleventh Century a formal division of Yugoslav literature took place. The Eastern part of the country took to itself the Cyrillic while the Western portion retained the old Glagolitic alphabet. This separation, at first only of literary and educational importance soon showed further reaching results; for while the eastern part of the country turned to the Eastern Orthodox church the western became Roman Catholic. Moreover, soon after the Latin and Cyrillic alphabets were adopted by the Catholic Yugoslavs the Glagolitic took deeper root in northern Dalmatia, the oldest centre of Yugoslav literary life. As might be expected the writers of the various provinces, living under different conditions coming under different rulers, wrote in their own dialects and with different alphabets.

HANDMAID OF RELIGION

As with every other country in the world since the dawn of culture, so in Yugoslavia literature at first was the handmaid of religion. As the greatest works of the Hindu writers, who set down on palm leaves their gigantic visions of the wars of Gods, men and demons, five thousand years ago, were strongly religious, so the works of the younger people were in the early stages of its literary life, almost entirely inspired by its faith, or else they were pedagogic or moralizing. As in India, Tibet and England, the Chief literary centres were the monastries. Among the Yugoslavs the leading writers at first were members of the clergy and nobility, sons of rulers and the sovereigns themselves. The literature of the period, therefore, bears the definite imprint of the class which produced it.

Religious reformation in the 16th and 17th centuries gave rise to much propaganda writing, the supporters of Protestantism flooding their surroundings with literature extolling the New View and the Catholic Church retaliating by launching counter-propaganda. This abundance of written explanation and denunciation started a literature in the native dialects.

NATIONAL SPIRIT

In the Eighteenth Century four writers, destined to become famous made a conscious attempt to depart from the narrow provincial confines of Yugoslav literature The work of these four pioneers became exceedingly popular among the people chiefly because it represented a change from the provincial to a national spirit.

Early in the 19th century, with Serbia, under the leadership of the First Kara George, liberating herself from Turkish rule, and the South Slavs in the Austro-Hungarian Empire desiring the cultural and political unity of all their race a new spirit entered into the literature of the time, emphasising the national character and desirous of creating one literature for the entire South Slav people, written in one language and in the alphabet. For this ideal worked the Croat, Ludwig Gai, The Slovene poet, Vraz and the Serb. Stephen Karadich

The new generation is keeping with the contemporary tendencies of other European countries, and influenced by modern art, attacks new problems and seeks new orientations in literature as in music, painting and sculpture

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ABDUR RAHIM ON "DEPLORABLE" ATTITUDE OF MALAVIYA

Says, Communal Problem Can Be Settled By Negotiations

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

Opening the All-Bengal Muslim Youngmen's Conference this afternoon, Sir Abdur Rahim referred to the recent Conservative Conference in England and said, that its decision indicated that the present British Government might be compelled to reconsider the very modest proposal contained in the White Paper for the constitutional advancement of India.

He regretted the division among Indians themselves and deplored the fact that an eminent public man like Pandit Malaviya should have chosen the present time in order to force the question of the Communal Award upon the country, the result of which was likely to be disastrous in that it would in all probability divide the two great communities still further. The attitude taken up by the Pandit was regarded by Muslims as a challenge and they felt that the question could only be dealt with by negotiations.

In conclusion Sir Abdur Rahim asked Muslim youths to develop a spirit of mutual understanding.

SPIRIT OF ISLAM.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq, presiding urged Muslims to take up the cause of economic uplift of the masses in a spirit of grim determination. He exhorted them to imbibe the true spirit of Islam and appealed to them to fill the country with a network of branch organisations in order that they might have their representatives in every village in Bengal charged with the duty of taking note of genuine cases of oppression committed on the people, whether by agents of zamindars, moneylenders, or the Government.

Among those present were Sir Abdullah Suhrawardy, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy and Mr. J. C. Gupta, while messages of goodwill were sent by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the Aga Khan, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, the Nawab of Chhatari, Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Mirza Ismail and the Raja of Muhammadabad.—A.P.

USE OF PROPAGANDA

Dr. Goebbels' Frank Speech

'We have turned propaganda in a really creative art," Dr. Goebbels, the Minister for Propaganda, freely admitted in a speech before the propaganda officers of the Nazi party. "Propaganda was our sharpest weapon in the conquest of the state and will be made use of in future in order not to lose our hold on the nation.

"The end justifies the means," he said. "Propaganda is a matter of productive imagination. The propagandist must instantly know the soul of the people. He must make it work and play on it like the musician until the souls of the people join in.

"Propaganda must present the most complicated political problem to the man in the street in a way he understands. It is not merely a matter of doing the right thing but of doing it so that the people know that the right thing is being done rightly. The successful propagandist must use the press, the film, and the radio.

"Propaganda is the link between Government and people. It need not and must not lie. All it must do is to tell the people the truth in a manner familiar to the masses. Such propaganda works without anybody noticing it—its purpose must be hidden, and because it is hidden its effect is so much the greater.

'In Germany we have reached the degree of efficiency in the art of dominating the masses which makes similar efforts in other countries look like the work of amateurs."

Dr. Goebbels said propaganda medals could be won only if all propaganda matters were centred under one hand.

"In these times statesmen must have the courage of doing unpopular things," and in such cases, Dr. Goebbels said, the preparations for making these things palatable to the people must begin early. "The unpopular thing must be presented to the people in a comprehensive manner. Propaganda on these lines will work miracles. It will make unpopular things popular and secure the unshakable support of the masses even for the most serious decisions of the Government."

Giving a few examples of this propaganda work in Germany Dr. Goebbels said: "Germany is suffering from a shortage of foreign currency. The people must adapt their requirements to this fact. Clear propaganda must be instituted and do its share in mastering the situation."

He further referred to his Ministry's work before the plebiscite in November last, when Hitler decided to leave the League of Nations. "Here, again, it was propaganda," the Minister said, "which paved the way to unifying the nation's mind, and thus gave the leader a free hand in foreign political affairs."

Concluding, Dr. Goebbels said: 'Propaganda is the never-sleeping agent for stimulating public opinion. The will of the masses must be moulded and must be given a purpose.

VASWANI UNVEILS MAHATMA'S PORTRAIT

Celebration Of Gandhi-Jayanti At Hyderabad Sind

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), (By Mail).

Before a large gathering of thousands of brothers and sisters, girls and boys, Vaswaniji unveiled the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi and opened Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, organised by the Sakhi Sat Sang, in connection with the Gandhi Birth Day.

The Mira Maidan commanded a fine view. The pictures of the Saints of the world and inspiring mottos of the great ones of God enhanced the beauty of the Maidan. The atmosphere was spiritual and harmonious. The Azand Band played at the gate. The portrait of the Mahatma was kept on a raised platform. The reflection of the electric light over the golden shade of the portrait created a sense of joy in the audience.

The proceedings began with a prayer song which was followed by a song in sacred remembrance of Mahatma Gandhi. In his brief and inspiring address Vaswaniji said that they had met under God's grace and the blessings of the saints whose pictures were on the walls of the Mira Maidan. The Sat Sang was inspired by faith and reverence for all the saints and Rishis of all times and countries. Vaswani expressed his joy at the unveiling of the portrait of the Mahatma on his birth-day. He thanked a dear brother, who had dedicated the portrait. The portrait would be kept in the Hall of the Heroes of the Sakhi Mira School.

The Sat Sang brothers and sisters, then sold Swadeshi and Khadi. There was a good sale of Khadi. The Exhibition was closed at 9-15 p.m. This morning there was a Sat Sang meeting. To-day at 6 p.m. after worship there will be another Sat Sang Mella meeting. It is the second day of Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition.

HARIJAN PROPAGANDA IN S. TRAVANCORE

NAGERCOIL, Oct. 6.

Sjt. Kantilal Gandhi, grandson of Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Messrs. Changanasseri K. Parameswaran Pillai, Retired High Court Judge, and G. Ramachandran, President and Secretary of the Kerala Harijan Seva Sangha are now touring about different places in South Travancore doing propaganda for the cause of Harijans.—United Press.

A Plea For Freedom Of Conscience

LAHORE, Oct. 6.

The following telegram was sent, to-day, to Doctor Bidhan Chandra Roy, General Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board by Pandit Ramsaran, Advocate, a member of the Punjab Nationalists Party and Seth Harpershad Municipal Commissioner, a prominent Sanatanist:—

"Malaviya's decision regarding Bhai Parmanand's support is against Punjab Nationalist Party resolution. Give freedom of conscience to Dewan Chamanlal on the Communal Award issue. Punjab Nationalists will then support Chamanlal.—United Press.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Criminal Offences On The Increase

The report on the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1333 states that 1,73,538 suits were instituted in 1933 in the courts subordinate to the High Court, a decrease of 3,954. The decrease occurred in money suits to the extent of 2.1 per cent. while it was 2.7 per cent. in title and other suits, the number of money suits being 1,47,208 as against 1,50,407 in 1932 and that of title and other suits being 26,330 as against 27,085. The total value of the suits instituted amounted to Rs. 5,32,23,969 a decrease of Rs. 3,45,364 on the total for 1932.

For the year 1933 the total receipts of the High Court were Rs. 19,53,842 on the Original Side and Rs. 1,96,298 on the Appellate Side, making an aggregate of Rs. 21,50,140. The total charges were Rs. 8,37,575 on the Original Side and Rs. 4,16,158 on the Appellate Side, aggregating Rs. 12,-53,733. The difference between receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,96,407, which included Probate and Administration Duty amounting to Rs. 8,04,945. This is a tax collected through the agency of the High Court and as such forms no part of its income, while no debit is made on the expenditure side for the rent and upkeep of the High Court buildings.

There were 240 436 criminal offences reported during the year, an increase of 15,502 over the figures of 1932. Out of the total number under inquiry 233,305 were found to be true. The number brought to trial including those pending from the previous year was 235,950. 961 cases affected human life of which 243 were murders. 149 cases of the latter ended in conviction.

WHIPPING AS PUNISHMENT

There were 117,454 persons under trial before the Magistrates. Of these 10,120 were acquitted, 102,670 were convicted and 185 were committed to the High Court, 11 were transferred to other provinces, 3 sent to Military authorities and 4,465 remained under trial.

Of the persons convicted, 3,768 were punished with imprisonment, 92,146 with fine and 15 with whipping. 906 convicted persons were released after admonition and 835 were released on probation under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.

NEW ADMINISTRATION FOR JHABUA

Political Agent Inaugurates Council

DOHAD, (By Mail.)

The Political Agent arrived in Jhabua, on the 27th instant. A darbar was held and was attended by all the Umraos and prominent subjects.

The Political Agent delivered the following speech in the Darbar.

"You are all aware that, acting on the advice of His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness Udai Singhji has agreed to divest himself of responsibility for administrating the Jhabua State and will not in future enter the limits.

THE ALTERNATIVE

It was at first contemplated that His Highness should designate for the approval of Government a Dewan to carry on the Administration under the general supervision of myself as Political Agent and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General. Subsequently, however, His Highness informed the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General that he would prefer that the responsibility of administration in the State under the guidance of the Political authorities should be entrusted to a Council of which Maharaj Dilip Singhji of Khawasa should be presiden and Rai Saheb Ramnarain Mulla vice President.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General recommended this plan to the Government of India and it has now received their sanction.

This arrangement ought to inspire confidence among the nobility and people of the State.

Maharaj Dilip Singhji is known to most of you. Rai Saheb Ramnarain Mulla has been known to me for many years and has served directly under me both in Baghelkhand and at Indore. The presence of the Senior Umrao of the State at the head of the Administration should be an assurance to all nobles, jagirdars, rayots that due regard will be paid to ancient rights, privileges and customs. Mr. Mulla will be in charge of some of the most important departments of the State, such as land Revenue, Police, Forest Excise and Customs. As Judicial member the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General has selected Mr. Ghulam Ali, a lawyer of Mhow. He will be incharge of the Department of Law and Justice as well as of the Jail and other minor departments and will also act as Sessions Judge.

ARREARS TO BE PAID

There are, I know, many grievances which will need attention and redress and I shall take special trouble to see that the necessary measures are started here before I return to Indore. I am also aware that the financial position of the state is by no means satisfactory and that there are urgent liabilities to be met, including arrears of pay to many employees of the State. I shall, in consultation with the council, take immediate steps to rectify this state of things and hope to arrange for all arrears of pay to be disbursed.

Our Dhulia Letter

KHANDESH DIST. CO-OP. URBAN BANK CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent)

DHULIA, Oct. 5.

The first conference, of the Khandesh Divisional Co-operative Urban Banks, was held on October 4th when Professor V G. Kale presided.

After the presidential speech, Mr. V S. Bhide, I C S Ex-Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Collector, West Khandesh, in his speech referred to the good work done by the local Urban Co-operative Bank and Rajwade Bank and added hat the urban co-operative movement has been managed ably by intelligent cooperators, and advised the officers of the Co-operative Department not to meddle with heir affairs but to give them advice, at all time He referred to the proposed resolution about the audit of Urban Banks and stated that these banks need Government Audit ,which should be more thorough.

The conference requested the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, to publish the list of approved joint stock Banks, where urban banks can deposit their surplus funds.

The conference passed a resolution requesting the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, allowing the urban banks to audit their accounts by a panel of auditors specially selected by the Registrar, and in the meanwhile to lower the present audit fee, which it is found is excessive.

The proposal of the Registrar, of disallowing one member of a bank to be a member of another bank or disallowing a director of one to be a director of another bank, was not approved by the conference.

4 GOVERNMENTS AT LOGGERHEADS!

Problem Of Sharing Tungabhandra Waters Not Solved

MADRAS, October 6.

The Government have issued a lengthy communique regarding the Conference of the representatives of Madras, Mysore, Bombay and Hyderabad held at Bangalore on 23rd July, regarding the sharing of the waters of the Tungabhadra and its tributaries.

This Conference, it will be remembered, adjourned and met subsequently on 2nd October for discussing the problem. The Conference considered the report of what had happened at the Technical Officers Conference on the previous day.

It was found that no agreement could be reached amongst the representatives of the different Governments as to the share of the ascertained available supply to be allotted to each.

Both Mysore and Hyderabad were against referring the matter for decision to the Inter-State Commission though Madras pressed for the same.

Mysore wanted first the consent of the Madras Government for the construction of the Lakkavalli reservoir under the agreement of 1892.

Madras refused consent unless Mysore reduced her demands on the common waters at Lakkavalli to something approximating to what according to Madras would be Mysore's fair share of those waters.

Mysore declined to agree to any reduction and said that as Madras could not object to the construction except on the ground of prejudice to existing irrigation the matter would have to be referred to arbitration under clause four of the agreement. The Conference broke up without any decision being recorded.—A P

BRIDGE TO COST £19,000,000

It Will Span Francisco Bay And Will Be World's Largest

The world's largest bridge, which is to span Francisco Bay and connect the great cities of San Francisco and Oakland is beginning to take shape above the water.

It will cost about £19,000,000, and is expected to be completed early in 1937.

The bridge will be eight and a quarter miles long—nearly three times the length of the Firth of Forth bridge—from the end of the western approach to the end of the eastern approach.

The most picturesque character connected with the bridge building has been Mr. William S. Reed, the world-famous deep-sea master diver and inspector of submarine construction.

"IRON DOCTOR."

His duties were principally to ensure a clean solid bearing at the bottom of the bay for the caissons, so that concrete pouring might obtain a clean sealing with Mother Earth for the bridge piers.

He worked under a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch, carrying with him 185 to 200 pounds of diving gear.

While in the "Iron Doctor", the compressing chamber, Mr. Reed had to adapt himself slowly to decreasing pressure as he approached the surface.

"While I am in the 'Iron Doctor'," he said. "I usually sleep, but can read or listen to the radio while I am getting back to normal from the undersea pressure. There is a telephone also and I can talk freely to the outside when I desire. Usually I take a cup of broth and go to sleep, in the compression chamber."

SOVIET EXPERIMENT, AN EXAMPLE TO THE WORLD

Possible To Do Away With Capitalists In Work Of National Reconstruction Says Prof. Fernandes

Delivering the last instalment of the series "Communism Through Catholic Eyes" under the auspices of "Young Men's Sodality," on Wednesday last, Professor A. C. Ferandes, declared that the mightly upheavel in Russia was the result of peculiar combination of circumstances making it extremely original and interesting. The usual autagonism between the workers and the capitalists of Russia was supplemented by the fierce exploitation of the West European "finance-capital." In opposition to this there was a strong revolutionary Bolshevik Party conscious of its aim and purpose drawing in its wake the peasantry permeated with bourgeois democratic sentiments.

UNDER LENIN & STALIN.

Under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin Russia pulled through difficult times with marvellous success. The scheme of industrialisation known as "Five Year Plans" and collectivising agriculture are being carried through with tremendous sacrifice and enthusiasm on the part of the masses. In the field of education hundreds of thousands of Schools, Red Corner Libraries and Polytechnic Institues are liquidating the last vestiges of illiteracy and to-day even aged peasants of 65 enter schools and plod through the works of Marx and Engels. The reconstruction of society on the socialist lines is taking concrete shape and success liquidating the last remnants of capitalism.

The Russian experiment born out of the Socialist Proletarian revolution has shown two examples of world significance viz.: (1) That it is possible to do away with the capitalists in the reconstruction of national economy and that money which represents the worker-capitalist relations can be "humanised" can be made to serve the toiling masses instead of creating a financial Oligarchy exploiting the workers.

CLASSICAL DANCER WINS TAGORE'S ADMIRATION

"Thrill Of Delight", Says Poet On Ragini's Art

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Smt. Ragini Devi and her partner Gopinath gave a private exhibition of their dancing at the house of Poet Rabindranath Tagore in Calcutta.

Dr. Tagore was very much impressed with the performance and was good enough to give the following message of appreciation:—

"Those of us belonging to Northern India, who have lost the memory of the pure Indian classical dance, have experienced a thrill of delight at the exhibition of dancing given by Ragini Devi in association with her partner Gopinath. I feel grateful at the assurance it has brought to us that the ancient art is still a living tradition in India with its varied dress and vigour and subtleties of dramatic expression."

RAGINI'S INVITATION TO TAGORE.

Smt. Ragini Devi, on behalf of the Kerala Kala Mandalam and the Katha Kali Dance School in Malabar, extended invitation to the Poet to visit the institution and see the Kathakali performances in their own environment.

Dr. Tagore who is expected to visit Madras shortly is likely to visit the institution, where two students of Santiniketan are already studying.

Gopinath, the youthful dancing partner of Ragini Devi, is one of the leading exponents of the Kathakali classical dance and Dr. Tagore was very much impressed with his style.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE IN SOUTH.

Smt. Ragini Devi is going to South India to give some benefit performances for the institution. She has been invited by the Maharani of Travancore to visit the Travancore State.—United Press.

CYCLIST KILLED IN LORRY ACCIDENT

AMRITSAR, Oct. 6.

A serious motor lorry accident is reported from near Manswala on the Grand Trunk Road.

It is stated that a lorry ran against a cyclist named Mohamad Bux, resulting in his instantaneous death.

The lorry driver, who ran away after the accident, was arrested at Amritsar.—United Press.

Story Of An Imperial Crown Denied

Herr Hanfstaengl, Hitler's liaison officer for the foreign press, told Reuter that there was no foundation for any suggestion that Herr Hitler had been requested to take the title of Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

The fact that copies of the crown and sceptre, the historic insignia of the Holy Roman Empire, are in a glass case that stands close by the city hall rostrum from which he spoke at the opening of the party congress may have given rise to speculation on the subject, it was suggested to Reuter in another quarter. The crown and sceptre in question are the property of the city of Nuremberg and are kept in the hall in which Herr Hitler spoke.

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"BALDWIN MUST BE DISOWNED"

He Is Committing Britain To Fight For France In Event Of Another War, Says Lord Beaverbrook

If the decision on peace or war in 1914 had been taken in the Liberal Cabinet on Saturday, August 1, the votes would have been cast against war, with the exception of Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Edward Grey.

If the decision had been taken on the morning of Sunday, August 2, the decision would have been against war.

If the issue had been determined at half past six on Sunday evening, the result would have been the same, although there would have been considerable accession of support to the point of view of Mr. Churchill and Sir Edward Grey, with Mr. Asquith moving in that direction.

PARTY PUSHED

It was only with the passage of time that Mr. Asquith got the decision to go to war from his Cabinet. And, it was only on account of the rising war spirit among the people that the Cabinet gave the decision at all.

In other words, the Ministers partly drifted into war, partly were pushed into it by popular clamour, writes Lord Beaverbrook in the "Sunday Express."

At the outset Mr Lloyd George was opposed to the war.

His advice was given against participation. Throughout the month of August 1914 he left the country in doubt as to his attitude. Many believed he remained in the Government for the sole purpose of controlling the Exchequer during the days of financial panic.

WHAT FOLLY!

Indeed if he had chosen at any time in the first weeks of the struggle to declare publicly that he was still opposed to the war there would have been no surprise in Opposition circles in the House of Commons

Yet many men of common sense say that Britain must be involved in the next European war. They claim that Britain was forced to take part in the last war, that Britain cannot escape from a European conflict, that Britain must fight when fighting takes place on the Continent.

What folly!

Britain did not fight in 1870. And, as I have shown, it was touch and go whether Britain fought or not in 1914

But even after the decision to join in the war of 1914 had been taken there was another question to be determined: Should we or should we not send the expeditionary force overseas at that time?

The decision taken in the first place was not to despatch the force then. It was a decision which if it had been adhered to, would have had the most far-reaching consequences.

The proposal was that we should at the outset of the war limit our sphere of participation It was argued that we should content ourselves with defending the harbours and foreshores of France and protecting French shipping against the German Navy.

JUDGES FAIRLY

The opposition that arose against the proposal to send the expeditionary force to the Continent immediately was most formidable. Its spokesman was Lord Haldane.

I know perfectly well that this is denied.

I have seen M. Elie Halevy's brilliant "History of the English People," a book which every British man and woman should read. M. Halevy is a Frenchman. He looks on us with dispassionate eyes and judges us fairly.

He defends Lord Haldane against the charge that he hesitated to send the expeditionary force overseas. But in his defence M. Halevy relies on Lord Grey's account of Haldane's attitude and on Haldane's own autobiography.

It is powerful evidence. But I have other evidence of a still more powerful character than Haldane's own version or Grey's defence

It is a note from Blafour to Bonar Law, and it is dated August 5, 1914 The document, then, is contemporary, not an account written years after the event. It is Balfour's own record of what took place, made at the time and communicated to Bonar Law

WHAT HE SAID

Balfour was a member of the Committee of Imperial Defence. Haldane was acting Secretary of State for War

What did Haldane say at the interview? He led Balfour to suppose that the expeditionary force was not to be sent across the Channel at that time, and Balfour so informed Bonar Law.

On the very same day Haldane had an interview with Lord Lansdowne and expressed himself in exactly the same sense. Lansdowne at once reduced his account of his interview to writing.

Further, the French Ambassador was actually informed that no expeditionary force would be sent. It was reported by Lord Haldane that the French Ambassador accepted the situation

The decision was revoked and an order was issued to despatch the troops. But the opposite course might quite easily have been followed

Small and doubtful factors turned the balance, both in the case of whether we would go to war and whether we would send the expeditionary force to the Continent.

Chief among the factors that determined the decision to go to war was the position we stood in towards the French. Lord Lansdowne had made an entente with France.

It was an obligation indefinable in character, nebulous in type, on the surface little more than a mere expression of friendship But it was strong enough to force us into the war against Germany and to set the expeditionary force in motion from Aldershot to Mons.

We are in exactly the same position to-day. If France were involved in war in Europe she could put forward the old plea of 1914.

MR. BALDWIN

The French Ministers would say with truth that Britain had encouraged France to believe that British troops would march to the aid of the French Army.

They could say, and they would say, that by encouraging this belief we had committed ourselves to fight by the side of France, and that we were bound in honour to carry out the implied obligation.

And they would not make this claim without reason.

For Mr. Baldwin has said, "The frontier of England lies on the Rhine." It is a declaration that has passed almost without protest. Yet any other politician but Mr. Baldwin would lose his place and power on account of it.

Mr. Baldwin says in effect that Germany is our enemy. According to a Government newspaper, the declaration was followed by Mr Baldwin's visit to France's eastern fortifications.

WE MUST ACT

Baldwin is committing us to France. He is doing so deliberately and of set purpose. He has always been inclined to such an alliance, and now he is forging the chains which will bind us to France when the hour of battle strikes.

If we are to free ourselves from these chains we must act at once, and with decision. And there is only one course for us to follow. We must make it plain that we refuse to be committed. We are not going to be pledged to France.

It may be that you who read this will not have to take part in the war that is being prepared. May be you are too old to fight.

OUR DUTY

But what of Britain, this blessed isle where life goes more smoothly and happily than anywhere else in the world? What are we going to leave to those who follow us, perhaps to this present generation of boys and girls now growing to manhood and womanhood?

Are they to be entrapped in the same futile, purposeless, insensate engagements as Lord Lansdowne and Lord Grey made with the French Are they to suffer from all the bloodshed and strife and sorrow which the policy of the entente brought upon our generation?

It is our duty to save them from so terrible a fate. It is our duty to disown Baldwin and these dangerous words he has uttered.

It is our duty to organise our Empire for peace, disregarding the quarrels and disputes of distracted Europe.

Young Reformers Depressed Society

Vice-President: Mr. G. S. Nickeljey Committee of the Young Reformers Depressed Society for the year 1934-35:

President: Dr. V. R. Bhoosrath, Vice-President: Mr. C. S. Nickeljey. General Secretary: Master D. G. Waghmare, Asstt. Secretary: Mr. Wamanrao L. Dhone.

The Society is conducting a day school and also a night school, named the New Harijan Labour School at Nesbit Road, Mazagaon Khada, although its financial condition is not so good.

The Society appeals to philanthropic persons to help it to possess its own library, a small dispensary, and a sewing class for women.

It is hoped that educated co-religionists will give the Society encouragement by becoming its members.

Kambli Among Kurubars

On Tuesday the 2nd instant, Diwan Bahadur Kambli, Minister for Education to the Government of Bombay visited the Bombay Karnatak Kurubar Coloperative Credit Bank Ltd., Gadag and was glad to see the Society working in good condition and urged on the members to work it still better and get it promoted from 'B' Class to 'A' Class.

After light refreshments in the Bank Buildings the Honourable Minister received an address from the Karnatak Kurubar Sangha at the Maha Lakshmi Theatre, Gadag.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS

He agreed with the statement in the address that rural indebtedness had increased especially since the depression and consequent fall in land values but he said he would have been glad if they had suggested also a scheme that would adequately solve this problem. The Government was not forgetful of this stupendous problem. Five years ago the rural indebtedness of the problem; for then, instead of the Bombay Presidency was Rs. 80 crores and it certainly must have increased much more since then It was sometimes suggested that either a Government Bank or the Government itself should finance and clear this rural indebtedness but he said that such a scheme would not solve the problem; for then, instead of the rural population being indebted to various sowcars and others they would now be indebted to one big bank. This would only make the work of this bank difficult in collecting interest, instalments etc. I needed no menion that if the bank failed to collect its arrears it would, in a few years, be unable to function. The large overdues of the Co-operative Banks and Societies with a huge organisation of both official and non-official staff was quoted to show that the work of collection was not a very easy one. He had mentioned this only to show how difficult the problem was. However the Government was not without hopes of finding a solution. A Committee had been appointed regarding this and its report was ready and it is now being considered.

NOMINATION TO LOCAL BOARDS

The Government, the Minister said, was aware of the difficulties the community had in getting adequate representation in local bodies and therefore had nominated its members to the Municipalities of Gadag, Hubli and Dharwar. In this respect he wanted them to remember that the Government had its own difficulties also because they had only a few seats to be filled by nomination and there were very large number of communities claiming for representation.

Compulsory Primary Education he said would cost the Government of Bombay nearly 5 crores of rupees and the question of finding finance for this was in itself the chief difficulty the Government had in its way of introducing this very desirable measure. It was true he said that few years ago Karnatak Training School in Dharwar was giving three years course and it ha been now reduced to one year. Their request for making it a three years course again was now before the Government and he said he expects to bring it into force as soon as possible.

In conclusion he felt very grateful for the mention they have made of his achievements and it was a source of encouragement to work better for the development of the Karnatak Area.

Our Ajmer Letter

AJMER TONGA STRIKE ENDS

Editor Served With Defamation Notice

(From Our Correspondent).

AJMER, Oct. 5.

At about 12 this afternoon public tongas were once again plying in the city streets, and filling the tonga stands.

The tonga drivers, who are about 350 in number, were on strike since 30th September, due to the tightening up of the hackney rules by the New Municipality and the Police.

In a public meeting held under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, at Madar Gate, in connection with the tonga-drivers' strike, prominent Congressmen like B. S. Pathick, Arjunlal Sethi and Jamaluddin Makhmoor exhorted the tonga drivers to remain united.

To-day, it is learnt from the tonga drivers, some of their grievances have been redressed, and the others will be considered by the authorities concerned.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda M.L.A., has served the editor of the Rajputana Chronicle with a legal notice for defamation, for publishing an article in connection with the news (which is false, as alleged by Harbilas Sarda) that a niece of Harbilas Sarda was married in Kishengarh, in contravention to his own Sarda Act, for the niece is under age.

"FITTEST MAN TO REPRESENT WORKERS"

Jamnadas Mehta Praises Himself

"Looking to the part I have so far played in the Labour movement in India I hope you will fully support me in the coming Assembly Election," said Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, at a public meeting of the Bombay Tramway Men's Union, held on Friday evening at Dadar.

Mr. B. R. Shinde, Secretary of the Union, placed before the meeting the grievances and hardships the workers had to undergo in regard to leave, loans from the Employees' Welfare and Provident Funds, etc. The tramway company, said Mr. Shinde, had started a campaign of violating the rules framed by themselves. The new Timing system was the most ridiculous. To end all this injustice and tyranny, he appealed to the audience to strengthen their Union to fight the employers.

Mr. S. V. Kothavle next dealt with some of the difficulties experienced by the workers.

Mr. V. H. Joshi, the General Secretary of the Union, then told the audience that Mr. Mehta was standing as a candidate for the election to the Legislative Assembly and asked the workers to support Mr. Mehta, taking into consideration the fact that he was the proper man who would fight for the workers' cause.

CERTIFICATE TO SELF!

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President of the meeting, then placed before the workers the work done by him at the International Labour Conference recently held at Geneva. As for the Railway Finance in India, the speaker observed, he was probably the only man all over India who knew the subject well, and as such it was proper that he should be elected for the Assembly. The speaker assured the audience to fight out for their cause in the Assembly, if he was returned successfully in the coming election in November.

CHARLIE STILL RICHEST STAR

Charlie Chaplin is the wealthiest actor in Hollywood Film Colony. Will Rogers is the largest land owner, and Greta Garbo gets a salary of £2,000 a week.

These are some of the facts about film actors and actresses contained in the records of the County Tax Collector and the County Auditor.

Charlie Chaplin's property is assessed at £655,846. Will Rogers is known to the tax collector as William P. Rogers, landholder, and his long list of properties in Los Angeles county has an assessed value of £64,584

Harold Lloyd has property assessed at £172,909 including two lots of furniture, one assessed at £8,800 and the other at £5 800

John Barrymore's assessment is £19,288. His yacht the Infanta, is assessed at £10,808.

Constance Bennett is assessed at £38,005, Joan Crawford at £13,193 and Gloria Swanson at £6,926.

Greta Garbo according to the records, has a motor-car valued at £16, while Joan Crawford's car is assessed at £402.

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DIGAMBARI JAINS PERTURBED

Vexed Question Of Sadhus Going About In Nature's Garb

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 6.

Information has been received here that a strong feeling of resentment prevails among the Digambari Jain community of Indore over the recent enactment by the Holkar Government prohibiting Jain Sadhus and others from wandering without clothes in the State limit.

A large number of people collected at the residence of the Prime Minister and created disturbance shouting loudly with a view to get redress of their grievances.

It is further stated that a deputation of leading persons of Indore city, headed by Raja Sir Hukumchand, went to the Prime Minister, and explained to him the real situation. They stated that the Jain Sadhus had to go naked as in their religion it was stated that no Saduh should have any worldly property.

The Prime Minister is stated to have asked the deputationists to make the representation in proper form, and he would consider over the matter.—United Press.

Ry. Ticket Inspector Charged With Negligence

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, Oct. 7.

Three prosecution witnesses (the assistant station master Samsher Khan, the retired police sub-inspector Timbe and the guard Monteath) were further cross-examined before Mr. P. K. Kharkar, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, by Mr. Patel, representing the G.I.P. Railway Servants' Mutual Benefit Society on behalf of the accused, when the hearing was resumed yesterday of the case in which Udaram Bolchand Chhablani, travelling ticket inspector, is charged with negligence in pulling the alarm chain of the Down Nagpur Express, as a result of which Vithal Gangaram Mane who fell out of the train near the Parsik tunnel was run over and killed on the night of April 6, 1933.

The hearing was adjourned to October 18.

CONGRESS LEADER CLAIMS DAMAGES

Suit Postponed To November 9

(From A Correspondent).

RAJAHMUNDRY, (By Mail).

The District Judge of East Godavery on October 3 posted the suit filed by Dr. B. Subramanyam, the well known Congress leader of Sitanagaram, for damages against Khan Bahadur B. Mustapha Ali Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Cocanada, to November 9 for hearing.

Dr. Subramanyam had claimed damages to the extent of Rs. 3,100 for alleged malicious prosecution against him in 1932.

Rao Saheb A. Ramarao, Government Pleader, argued on September 27, that the suit was time barred. The District Judge rejecting the defence contention ordered as above.

It will be remembered that during the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1932 Dr. B. Subramanyam, who was the founder of the Sitanagaram Ashram in East Godavery District, while staying at the residence of a friend at Rajahmundry, was severely lathi-charged, and had to be detained in the hospital for about six weeks, on account of fractures sustained by him on his ribs and other serious injuries. Khan Bahadur Mustapha Ali Khan was present when the lathi charge was conducted.

Subseqbently, Dr. Subramanyam was prosecuted before Mr. P. V. Balakrishna Iyer, I.C.S., then Joint District Magistrate of Rajahmundry.

Mr. Balakrishna Iyer in a lengthy judgment covering about 129 pages of manuscript, severely criticised the prosecution evidence and held that "all the prosecution witnesses (except Prosecution witness No. 2, who is not an occurrence witness), have lied profusely." He ordered the acquittal of Dr. Subramanyam. Khan Bahadur Mustapha Ali Khan was then the Deputy Supdt. of Police, Rajahmundry Sub-Division, and was the first prosecution witness in that case.

The judgment delivered by Mr. P.V. Balakrishna Iyer, in the case also formed the subject-matter of a series of questions in Parliament about the Police methods in Madras.

Soon after the judgment was delivered, Khan Bahadur Mustapha Ali Khan was transferred from Rajahmundry to Cocanada Sub-Division, and the Ooty correspondent of "The Hindu" stated that this transfer was understood to be a consequence of the above judgment.

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Readers' Views

(Continued from page 8).

made by some people to push in the man who now applies for the post of a Readership in Dyeing and Printing, as the Principal of the Department of Chemical Technology. Recently, in order to qualify himself as a candidate for the Readership in Dyeing and Printing, he joined a particular mill in Ahmedabad, where it is strongly rumoured he was ont paid at all. If the learned candidate was sure about his qualifications and knowledge in textile chemistry, he would have easily found a well-paid job in any textile mill. Is it not high time that people concerned should realize if not for their own good, for the good of one of the most vital industries of India, that textile chemistry which is an applied science has very little to do with pure organic chemistry? Will the University inform the public as to why it had to re-advertise the posts of lectureships and readership in dyeing and printing? If the appointments are to be made at all why follow the policy of wait and see? Why should the University hesitate in selecting people who are most highly qualified in textile chemistry?

"Fairplay" also refers to the post of a lecturer in the Department of Chemical Technology. When this post was advertised previously, it was due to the strenuous efforts of some well-informed people in the University that the situation was saved from disgrace. the whole matter hushed up and the post re-advertised. Will the University be guided by the experience of the past or is it going to advertise the post for the third time? If this candidate is selected, it will reveal to the public an instance of how appointments are made.

I may mention here a humourous incident that happened when the process of selecting a candidate for the Principalship of the Department of Chemical Technology was in full swing. Two Indian candidates—one of them most highly qualified—and their supporters were wrangling among themselves. When the battle was raging furiously, by a stroke of statesmanship that may hardly be paralleled in recent years, a third man was pushed in.

I have a very high respect for the dignity of the Bombay University and I would only pray you, Sir, to persuade it to keep it up by the most efficient and powerful lash of your leaderettes.—Yours, etc.

TEXPERT.

Anti-Communal Award Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the Report of the Reception Committee meeting of the Anti-Communal Award Conference under the above caption appearing in your paper of the 1st idem, containing the names of the office-bearers and members of the Working Committee, I have to inform you that it seems that one of the members of the Reception Committee has in anticipation, suggested my name as a member of the Working Committee.

I sincerely thank those my friends for the suggestion. But, at the same time regret to state that inspite of my whole-hearted support and sympathy with the cause and the main object of the Conference to discard the Communal Award, I entirely disagree with procedure in which they wish to express their protest against the Premier's Award. The procedure, instead of uniting the whole mass has, in my humble opinion, on the contrary, created tension amongst the ranks which have suffered injustice by the said Award.

Notwithstanding, my disagreement with the procedure, even as a Secretary of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee, I can have no independent expression other than the mandate of the Congress.

You will please, therefore, note that I have neither been a member of the Reception Committee nor have confirmed my appointment as a member of the Working Committee I have this day tendered my resignation for the appointment copy whereof is attached herewith for your information.

You will please publish this my explanation in your paper to avoid any misunderstanding amongst the public in general and the members of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee in particular that is likely to arise by the report under reference.—Yours etc.

B. K. VAISHNAV.

Ghatkopar, Oct. 3.

Poona Cantonment Board

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A sensational incident has occurred in the history of the Cantonment Board by the autocratic action of the authorities of the Poona Cantonment Board. A resolution was brought before the last meeting of the Cantonment Board "to consider the formation of a new Building and Health Committee under section 44 (1) (e) of the Cantonment Act of 1924 and also to consider formation of new Finance Committee under the said Section.'

These two resolutions were taken together. It was proposed by Khan Bahadur Dastur and seconded by Captain Wise that the existing Building and Health Committee and Finance Committee be re-elected for a period of one year. An amendment to these was proposed by Mr. Agrawal, bar-at-Law, and seconded by Mr. Castelino that the elected members on the Finance Committee be appointed to Building and Health Committee and 'vice versa.' The amendment was lost by 3 against 8 votes. By this action of the Cantonment authorities much resentment has been created amongst the elected members and also amongst the constituencies. The authorities have taken away the right and the opportunity of the other members to serve on the respective committees. It is reported that the non-official members who are dissatisfied with the verdict are intending to tender their resignation. Will the authorities realise the feeling of the non-official members of the Poona Cantonment Board as well as the constituencies, otherwise there would be only one remedy in the hands of the non-official members who are dissatisfied, that is to resign from the Board.—Yours, etc.

MAGANBHAI I. PATEL.

Poona, Sept. 30.

HARIJANS & TULSIBAG TEMPLE

Prof. Atre. Refuses To Address Meeting Due To Owners' Refusal To Admit Them

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Oct. 7.

Refusal by the owner of local Tulsibag temple to allow Harijans within its precints, led to the announced programmes being drastically changed at an eleventh hour.

The local Bharat Mitra Samaj Mela was to hold its prize distribution at the Tulsibag temple last night. This temple is the stronghold of Sanatanists. The organisers of the Mela had invited Principal P. K. Atre, who holds advanced views.

Learning that Principal Atre was to preside on the occasion about 25 Harijans approached him and expressed their desire to hear his address. Principal Atre told he would take them with him. He accordingly informed the organisers. The owner of the Temple however, when he was informed of this, refused point blank to allow Harijans within the temple precincts and advised the dropping of the programme. Principal Atre refused to yield and eventually denied to preside if Harijans were not allowed to attend.

The other speaker was procured and the difficulty was thus sided over.

This incident has created a stir among local Harijans and reform-minded public.

Kashmere's Ban On Import Of Matches

JAMMU, October 5.

The Kashmere Government have prohibited import, into the territories of Jammu and Kashmere, of matches from the territories of the following Indian States:—

Western India States Agency—Junagadh, including Mangrol, Porbundar and Gondal.

Rajputana States—Sirmoor, Katah and Palampur.

Western Kathiawar—Jasdan, Manavadar, Mons-Devli, Virpur, V. S. Naja Manasia and Nawanagar.—United Press.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS AND SANATANISTS.

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, October 6.

The following is the second list of the candidates set up by the All-India Sanatani Election Board for Assembly elections:—

Pt. Satyendra Nath Sen, M.L.A.—Presidency Division, Bengal; Kumar Ajit Prasad Singh Deo,—Chota Nagpur—Bihar

PILGRIMAGE TO RAS

People's Duty Towards The Brave Suffering No-Tax Farmers Of Gujerat & Karnatak

By R. R. DIWAKAR.

I visited Ras quite recently with a view to study the methods of relief work among the peasants there. It was at the suggestion of Sardar Vallabhbhai that I went there. To me it was a place of pilgrimage. Places like Ankola and Siddapur in Karnataka and Ras in Gujarat are the real places of pilgrimage to-day. For, what is a place of pilgrimage but a spot from which we can get the highest kind of inspiration? And who is there so wooden as not to be moved by the highest willing sacrifice for the nation?

Ras is but a small village—might be of about 3,500 souls. Government Assessment due from the lands in that village is about Rs. 18,000 per year. The owners of land and cultivators in the village took to no-tax in 1932. They had already gone through the fire-ordeal in 1930. They had all migrated then and their houses had been looted. But that did not deter them from taking the great decision in 1932. There are to-day 359 families in this one single village who have lost all their lands. There are peasants here who have lost lands worth Rs. 50.000 apiece! Once the owners of the rich soil that is smiling with bumper crops round-about, have not got to-day land enough even for labour.

Epic Sacrifice

They have not lost these lands over-night by a cruel feat of nature as in Bihar or in Japan, nor have they allowed them to slip from their hands through idleness or indebtedness. But brave as they are, they have sacrificed these lands in the fight for freedom. Even when their relatives in a neighbouring village were willing and ready to pay taxes on their behalf, the youth of Ras went to them pitying their pity for themselves and told them straight to mind their own and not to sully the fair name of Ras. They declared "Let it not be said that Ras paid by the backdoor!" To-day these families have lost 1,800 acres of fertile land worth about ten lakhs and they have seen with their own eyes that they were all sold for a song by the Government! But nothing prompted them to budge an inch from the path they had taken.

This sacrifice of the peasants is something quite epic. The sacrifice and suffering of those that merely went to jail pales here into insignificance. Nor need it be thought that Ras did not brave jail. That small village sent 170 souls to suffer the rigours of an Indian prison. But what is jail-life when compared to losing all and losing dear land above all?

Soldiers of Swaraj

To-day the landless no-tax peasant might well be criticised by heartless sophists and visionless calculators. But be it remembered, that it is the stuff of which this peasant is made that goes to make the strength of the nation and not the lolling tongue, nor the hoarse throat, nor the cynical mind that pours cheap ridicule on the poor peasants. His bravery, his willing sacrifice, his spirit or resignation, his utter disdain for temptations that were and are spread in his path, and above all the cheer with which he is bearing all these troubles are an ideal picture worthy of the pen and brush of the greatest artist.

People's Duty

If not these which are the qualities that are going to bring Swaraj to us? And if we are not to support and develop these qualities in the country how else are we going to win Swaraj?

He is to-day landless but not suppliant, at times he is without even the means to labour but he is not down cast. He is not in a mood to beg nor in a mood to curse his fate. Much more, therefore, is it necessary that we who are his brethren should do our duty towards him. To help him is to help the nation at its best, to help him is to help the spirit that will enable us to fight the worst slavery, to help him is to help everyhing that goes to make men of us.

To put forth any such plea that there is heavy economic depression, to say that we are hard-up when the question of helping the peasant comes up, is to mock at the spirit of humanity that might be in us, it is to show utter inability to appreciate the very spirit of patriotism. Therefore let us not allow it to be said that the peasant rose to the occasion and suffered cheerfully while others looked on and passed by. That will mean suicide for us and no harm to him—the peasant—because he will live in spite of our callousness and will one day triumph on account of his sheer merit.

Karnatak Peasants

Now regarding the peasants of Gujarat and Karnatak; there are very marked differences between their conditions. This is not a place where one should enter into the details. But the main differences are obvious and the Karnataka no-taxer is at a greater disadvantage when compared with his brave compeer in Gujarat. The peasants in Ankola and Siddapur have to battle with odds and difficulties unknown to Gujarat. The peasant there in Karwar lives in very small clusters sometimes consisting of a single family. He is away from Railway communications so much so that the nearest railway station is not less than 80 miles distant. He has absolutely no subsidiary industry to fall back upon. The rains are so heavy that it is seldom below 100 inches. The Siddapur peasant labours under still more extra difficulties. He is surrounded by the thickest forest in the Bombay Presidency and by the worst of forest laws. Cattle cannot continue to live there with vigour beyond a period of three to five years. His "super-garden" requires ten years to come into existence and if unattended to for a single year, gives but half its produce next year. The Gujarat peasant is comparatively well placed though he seems to have lost more heavily. He is a denizen of the plains, has rich and fertile lands, he can fall back upon dairy farming as milk has a ready market.

One Spirit

But in spite of all differences of climate and conditions, I found little difference in the spirit of the peasants of Ankola or Siddapur and of Ras. There is that one animating idea of making any sacrifice for the nation at the call of the Congress and the Mahatma. It is there broad-writ on the forehead of the peasant in both the places. It is this spirit that must be fostered and kept alive at any cost. I would call the attention of the youth towards this idealism that inspires the heart of the unschooled peasant.

There is much talk of ideology now-a-days. But how many of us have cared to know as to what ideology is concealed behind the rugged exterior of this sacrificing peasant? How many of us have thought of going to see these simple villages and, alas, how few of us have thought of serving them!

"HOLD UP" BY BOY GUNMAN

Threatening Letter Addressed To Woman Motorist Read In Court

A letter in which a 15-year-old boy threatened a prominent Wolverhampton man was read in the Juvenile Court at Chester in mail week when the boy was charged with attempting to rob a woman of her handbag and its contents

The case was a sequel to a "hold-up" by the boy in which an imitation revolver was used. The letter read:

"I require your car for a short time after which I shall return it to you. You must leave it on the new road exactly half-a-mile south of Parkfield-road at 8-30 to-night, with the engine running and one gallon of petrol in the tank—no more and no less.

"If you fail on any point you will be a daughter short before 48 hours have passed.

"NO FURTHER WARNING."

"Two highly-paid and experienced men have instructions to drill your daughter with lead, at the first opportunity unless I give instructions to the contrary before 8-30 to-day. You will have no further warning.

"I don't instruct my men when to blow men to pieces, but I instruct them when not to do so. If I am not there to give them instructions the poor little man is blown to pieces as follows."

There followed two small diagrams in red ink illustrating a man before and after being blown to pieces.

The boy was bound over for three years.

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

Bawdwin Mines

The General Manager reports the following developments:—"The Chinaman Lode No. 1 Level has been crosscut West at 1,561 South exposing 39 1/4 feet of ore, assaying.

Silver per ton 18.1 ozs.; lead 20.9 per cent; zinc 29.3 per cent; copper .3 per cent.

The Meingtha Lode No. 5 Level has been crosscut East at 2,945 South exposing 7 3/4 feet of ore assaying.

Silver per ton 42.2 ozs; lead 42.8 per cent; zinc 13.3 per cent; copper nil.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR PATRICIDE

Appeal Rejected By Lahore Judges

LAHORE, Oct. 5.

A Division Bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rangi Lal of the Lahore High Court pronounced orders to-day confirming the death sentence of a young Sikh jat of Lyallpur District for the murder of his 80-year old father.

The story for the prosecution was that Lalsigh, the deceased, had married thrice. His first wife had died, but the other two wives were living. He had two sons from the second wife, named Tarasingh and Hazar Singh. The deceased refused to give them a share of the land. On the night of January 18, 1934, last, both the sons assaulted the old father with a toka while he was fast asleep in the house. The deceased died soon after in consequence of the injuries sustained. His little grandson, who was sleeping in the same room ran out and made an outcry.

The lambardars and the chowkidars of the village arrived on the scene. Tara Singh, the appellant, who was present there absconded soon after the father expired. He was, however, arrested on May 3, 1934. Both the brothers were placed on trial on charge of murder.

The Sessions Judge acquitted Hazar Sing, but convicted Tara Singh under section 302 I.P.C and sentenced him to death.—United Press.

LOCH NESS MONSTER FILMED

Only Fifteen To Twenty Feet Long!

A Cine-Camera film of the Loch Ness monster was taken in mail week by Captain James Fraser, one of the official watchers whom Sir Edward Mountain has employed to patrol the loch. The film undeveloped has been despatched too Sir Edward Mountain in London.

Captain Fraser saw the monster lying motionless on the water half a mile east of Temple Pier and fifty yards from the shore.

Although the creature was nearly three-quarters of a mile from where he stood Captain Fraser took a short film with a cine-camera which had a powerful telescopic lens attachment giving close-up effect up to over a mile distance.

Interviewed later Captain Fraser said the monster was from fifteen to twenty feet long," with two to three feet of its back above the surface.

Its colour was brown, but neither the head nor the tail was visible above the surface. "I watched the object along with Mr. Fraser, custodian of Urquhart Castle," said Captain Fraser. "I took only a short film, hoping it would approach closer, but as we watched the monster submerged.

"I don't suppose the film will solve the creature's identity, but it may provide a good still photograph as further proof that Loch Ness does harbour a strange creature of some kind."—"The People."

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, October 4.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £ sh. d.
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	32 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 p.c. Preference	0 9 0
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	106 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 12 0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 p.c. Ord. A Stock ..	17 10 0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Corpn. Ord	2 17 9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy)	1 8 9
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 p.c. Prf. Stk	35 10 0
Genl. & Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk. ..	67 0 0
East India Distilleries & S. F. Ord.	1 6 3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 9 0
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	54 5 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn. ..	139 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	2 0 9
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 2 6
Indian Iron & Steel 7-1/2 p.c. Debs.	105 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	1 17 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. Deb.	91 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debentures ..	111 0 0
"B" Debs. 1939/50 ..	112 0 0
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c.	

Farm Price Of 12.40 Cents Per Pound Cotton Probable

CONSUMPTION IS AN IMPORTIANT FACTOR THAN PRODUCTION

U. S. Cannot Support World Cotton Prices

The following article in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial' by "Lancastrian" will be found very interesting as the same discusses probable farm price of American cotton on yield basis for the 1934 season:—

Confounding private estimates, and contrary to the indications of the August weekly weather reports, the official estimate of cotton production, issued by the Washington Department of Agriculture on September 8, was increased by 57,000 bales, to 9,252,-600 bales, as compared with 9,195,000 bales a month ago. The yield per acre is 162.6 pounds, against 161.9 pounds estimated a years ago.

INDEX FIGURE.

Assuming 162.6 pounds to be the final yield per acre what should be the average farm price of cotton for the season 1934-35? The yield per acre in 1931 was 211.5 pounds and the average farm price was 5.88 cents, making an average value per acre of 12.4 dollars. The index of farm prices in 1931 was 60 (1909—14 eq. 100).

ACTUAL AVERAGE.

In 1932 the yield per acre was 173.3 pounds and farm prices declined to 57, so that the return per acre should have declined by 5 per cent, to 11.78 dollars. This should have meant an average farm price for cotton of (11.78 divided by 173.3) cents or 6.80 cents. The actual average was 6.85 cents.

HIGH RETURN.

In 1933 the yield per acre was 208.5 pounds and the average farm price was 9.98 cents, which gave an abnormally high return per acre of 208.4 dollars. The general level of farm prices only rose from 57 to 76, an advance of 33 1/3 per cent, whereas the return per acre rose from 117 dollars to 208.4 dollars, an advance of 78 per cent.

FAVOURABLE POSITION

Throughout last season it was repeatedly explained that the United States cotton farmer was in a relatively favourable position. He was the first to experience the crop control regulations, and the cotton price accordingly went up out of all proportion to other prices. It was difficult for the trade to gauge the value of the crop when a large proportion of it had been ploughed in. Furthermore the many uncertainties of finance, crop, control, and industrial control made cotton a favourable commodity to hold.

WHAT IS IN STORE?

But what is in store for us this year? The farm-price level on September 1 was 73.5, compared with 57.1 a year ago, an advance of 28.7 per cent. Thus the return per acre computed in this manner should be 268.2 dollars, so that 162.6 pounds per acre should give a seasonal average price of 15.88 cents per pound. But the average level of farm prices during the season 1933-'34 was not 57.1 but 76. Thus at the current level of farm prices, 73.5, there is a fall of 3.3 per cent. Thus the return per acre this season will be more accurately computed at 201.5 dollars and with yield per acre at 162.6 pounds the seasonal average farm price for cotton should be 12.40 cents per pound.

CONCLUSION.

I consider that a farm price of 12.40 cents per pound is most probable, and that higher prices will be dependent on a lower yield per acre or a general increase in farm prices.

EVIL INFLUENCES.

There are several unfavourable influences which will tend to depress cotton prices. First, the problem of next year's acreage. It is being realised in official quarters that the United States cannot afford to support world cotton prices, as only competitors get the advantage at no cost. Then there is little prospect of rising prices, as the amount of depreciation permissible in the dollar is now very small. The high cost of industrial production is bound to curtail demand from domestic sources, and, furthermore, the world price of American cotton is such as to discourage exports.

The other details of the official estimate of crop production are only of academic interest. The amount ginned, at 1,397,000 bales, compared with 1,394,000 bales at the same date last year, shows that the crop is again rather early. The abandonment of acreage of 2.8 per cent is above the ten-year average of 2.4 per cent, and last year's abandonment of 1.2 per cent. During August the crop is gauged to have improved in the Eastern Belt, with some deterioration in the Central Belt and little change elsewhere.

QUALITY QUESTION.

The 1934 crop does not promise to be a good crop either as regards quality or quantity, and the most important feature of the American cotton crop will be the manner of its consumption rather than its production.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 30th September, 1934:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital subscribed	3,36,00,000
Capital paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.	24,70,45,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	3,02,25,000
Total .... Rs.	30,10,70,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	3,98,90,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,60,73,000
Bills Discounted	67,30,000
Lands and Buildings	1,14,69,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,24,52,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills Shares, Debentures. etc.	18,44,56,000
Total .... Rs.	30,10,70,000

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The beauty of the Raleigh is more than skin deep. The fine lines and superb finish are only the outward evidence of perfection. Every detail is carefully studied, all material subjected to the most rigorous tests to ensure that wonderful performance — that ultimate economy both of money and muscle that makes the Raleigh the choice of experienced cyclists.

THE WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
Bombay & Poona
and of all Good Dealers.

IT MUST BE
A RALEIGH THIS TIME !

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
October 6.

Tairea, Greece, Durban.
Varsova, Durkee, Busrah.
Hilda, Verbes, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.
October 7.

Hilda, Verbes, Kobe.
Trelawyn, Ibsen, Durban (for order).
Warialda, Woodroff, Calcutta.
Sangor, Burgers, Calcutta.
Cromarty, Potts, Port Said (for order).
Discoverer, Rowterry, Port Said (for order).
Jalaraja, Macdonald, Rangoon.
Jaladuta, Williams, Karachi.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Tairea:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Tairea, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Varsova:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Hilda:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Hilda, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers and hence she sailed yesterday for Kobe, with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S.S. Trelawny:—The Messrs. Luis Drefuse Coy's steamer Trelawny, sailed yesterday from Durban, with a general cargo.

S.S. Warialda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Warialda, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Cromarty:—The Messrs. Louis Drefuse Coy5s steamer Cromarty sailed yesterday for Port Said (for order), with a general cargo.

S.S. Saugor:—The Graham T Coy's steamer Saugor, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Discoverer:—The Messrs. Strauss Coy's steamer Discoverer, sailed yesterday for Port Said (for order), with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalarajan:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalarajan, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jaladuta sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK
Bombay, October 6.

2 Discoverer 3401. Port Said 7-10 Strauss and Co.
4 Warfield, 3805. Karachi, 8-10 M M & Co.
6 Tarantia 3098, Karachi 14-10, Grahams Tdg. Co.
8 Victoria, 7115, Genoa, 8-10, L Triestino.
12 Rauenfels, 5207, Bhavnagar, 10-10, L Edwards Ltd.
14 Cromarty 3151 Liverpool, 6-10 L Dreyfus & Co.
16 Ranchi 3850, London 13-10, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jaladuta, 3089, Karachi, 7-10, Scindia S N Co.
2 Toyama Maru 4386 Colombo 12-10 N Y Kaisha.
3 Bandra 1893 Busrah 10-10 M M & Co.
5 Graciosa, 1092, Bangkok, 10-10, F. F. Campbell and Co.
10-11 Trelawny, 2848, Durban, 7-10, L Dreyfus and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Hashemi, 298, M.-Coast, 8-10, S Hassan and Co.
B Oostcappelle, 348, M'Coast, 6-10, Merchant S N Co.
C|R Risaldar 3092 Calcutta NF, T Morrison & Co.
F Jalarajan 3143 Rangoon, 7-10, Scindia S N Co.
L Parvati 628 NF, NF, B S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Narkunda 11-10, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Durenda, 16-10, M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL
Elysia 10-10, G T Co.
Britania 15-10, G T Co.
California 24-10, G T Co.
Tuscania 7-11, G T Co.
C|o Paris 22-10, K N Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Tiradentes, 15-10, L. Edwards Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.
Aimkirk, 10-10, L Edwards, Ltd.
Ockenfels, 15-10, L Edwards, Ltd.
Trifels 30-10, L Edwards, Ltd.
Almkerk 8-10, L Edwards Ltd.
Goldenfels 19-10, L Edwards Ltd.
Rabenfels, 2-11, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE
Himalaya, 9-10, L T Co.
Tergeitea, 21-10, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
President Hayes 19-10, F F Campbell Co.
New Orleans 8/10, L Edward Ltd.
C|o Hereford 26-10 F F Campbell Co.
C|o Perth 28-10 F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.
Mirzapore 12-10, P&O S N Co.
Lisbon Maru 18-10, N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru 9-10, O S Kaisha.
Manju Maru 24-10. O S Kaisha.
Taijin Maru 27-10, O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30-10, N Y Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru 18|11 N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 8-11 O S Kaisha.
Juyo Maru 23-11 O S Kaisha.

FROM DURBAN
Karanja 20-10, M M & Co.
Takliwa 3-11, M M and Co.

FROM JAVA.
Fusijama, 15-10, L T Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Ranchi 13-10, P&O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 20-10 P & O S N Co.
Naldera 27-10 P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL
Tarantia 14/10 G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Renuenfels 9|10 L Edwards Ltd.

FOR GENOA.
Victoria, 8-10, M Italiana.

FOR KOBE.
Toyama Maru, 12-10, N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.
Bandara, 10-10, M M and Co.
Varsova, 11-10, M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Harenfels N F M M and Co.
Risaldar NF T M Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Gazana, N F M M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK
Graciosa, 10-10, Campbell & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.
Akbar NF T M Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir NF T M Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S.S. British Emperor, 4-10-'34.
S.S. Japan 5-10-'34.
S.S. Pres. Harrison, 5-10-'34.
S.S. Warialda (boats), 5-10-'34.
S.S. Bandra, 5-10-'34.
S.S. Bhadravati, 5-10-'34.
S.S. Jaladuta, 6-10-'34.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, October 6.

S.S. Tarantia for Glasgow:—12 empty metal drums Cutler Palmer and Co.

S.S. Graciosa for New York:—3 bales wool raw Clerke and Smith Ltd.

S.S. Ravenfels for Antwerp, Rotterdam option:—4000 packs. g. nut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Victoria for Port Said:—200 bags masoor dall R Shantilal and Co.

S.S. Neworleans for Norfolk:—1280 bags myrabollums P Mathradas and Co.

S.S. Toyama Maru for Kobe:—100 bags calumba roots H Manilal and Co.

For Nagoya:—9 bags gum tragacanth N Mooljee and Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, October 6.

S.S. City of Salisbury from Liverpool, agents Killick Nixon Ltd:—11 bales cotton thread; 50 drums varnish; 50 cases cordials; 40 cases galvd iron screws; 400 bags steel rail keys; 47 cases files; 27 bales silk yarn; 15 bales cotton wadding; 180 drums sodium sulphide; 45 cases salts; 31 cases biscuits; 15 cases aerated waters; 3300 cases coir soap; 34 bales floor cloth; 10 bags empty glass bottles; 82 bundles shovels; 25 cases art. silk yarn; 308 bags broken tiles; 18 cases cicle parts; 31 bales water proof paper; 48 drums chloride of zinc; 12 cases oil stoves; 37 cases empty glass jars; 26 bundles springs; 28 cases elec. machinery; 27 cases pick axes; 12 drums copper wire; 12 cases Asbestos sheeting; 22 bundles polishing soap; 452 cases machinery; 52 cases weaving machinery; 40 bales cotton barcking; 20 kegs glaze powder; 342 cases paint; 30 cases wool and cotton tissues; 32 cases train lighting accessories; 394 cases spinning machinery; 25 kegs alizarine dye; 6700 bags soda ash; 334 drums flaked caustic soda; 100 cases muriate of ammonia; 10 cyl. surphur de oxide; 20 drums brenthol; 67 dry aniline dye; 30 drums indigo grain; 40 drums disinfectant fluid; 16 cases silk yarn; 80 bundles and 158 pieces steel bars; 12 drums glycerine: 592 drums lubricating oil; 95 drums lubricating grease; 160 pcgs. solder; 20 drums silicate of soda; 12 cases confectionery; 392 cases floor covering; 30 cases galvd. benols; 14 cases benols; 36 cases colour; 10 cases bacon; 334 bundles black circle; 23 cases bobbins; 356 loose pulleys; 46 bundles pne. motor covers; 530 pne. motor covers; 71 bundles steel tubes; 30 cases canned goods; 25 coils cotton rope; 28 bags borle lagging; 86 pans strawed; 350 bundles black steel middles; 11 punching machines; 11 cases healds; 9 cases tram tickets; 200 bundles steel springs; 12 cases canned vegetable; 13 cases dry storage batteries; 36 bales scrap leather; 31 cases cheese; 18 bales packing bands; 331 cases cotton piece goods; 125 cases cottons; 24 cases all wool goods; 25 cases cotton goods; 30 cases wool and cotton piece goods; 21 cases bleached cotton p. goods; 20 bales grey cotton yarn; 42 cases cotton yarn.

From Glasgow:—44 cases cottons; 87 cases printed cottons; 29 cases corn flour; 22 cases custard; 36 cases preserves; 35 cases coffee essence; 47 bales paper; 30 c. i. cisterns; 256 pieces steel pipes; 44 bundles galvd. tubes; 12 casks Guranam dry lead; 572 cases whisky; 95 cases bottled beer; 12 drums rum; 112 rolls barfelt; 62 bundles steel angles; 9500 pieces fire bricks; 100 bags fire clay; 90 bags bolts and nuts; 31 bags iron rivets; 20 drums boiler composition; 16 cases galvd. steel rivets; 25 bundles steel bars.

From Port Said:—500 cases figs; 31 bales cotton.

S.S. Barpeta, from Busrah, agents M M and Co, from Mohamerah:—40 bags salted skins; 32 bells attari.

From Kowiat:—55 bundles wool.

From Bushire:—108 cags. gum tragacanth; 11 bundles goat skins; 136 bags attari; 80 jottas assafoetida; 42 bags almond kernels; 38 bags roots; 17 bags raisins; 87 bundles wet dates; 100 cases rose water.

From Bahrein:—455 bags dry dates; 4 tins pesil.

From Lingah:—33 bags raisins.

From B. Abbas:—201 bags raisins; 424 bags dry dall; 201 jottas asafoetida; 38 bundles rose buds; 50 bags almonds.

From Muscat:—4134 bags dry dates; 50 boxes wet dates; 192 bags pomegranates; 9 bags sardines.

From Ormara:— 0 bdls. mats.

From Karachi:—13 cases hardware; 252 bags attai No. 3; 175 bags bran; 75 bags masoor dall; 2014 bags wheat; 18 bags gram dall; 277 bags bajree; 70 bags white gram; 23 bags pistas; 9 bags almond kernels; 22 bags poppy seed; 71 bags jira white; 27 cases dry fruit; 211 bdls. kishmish; 15 cases yaleachim; 35 bags apricots; 9 bags rice.

S.S. Nurjehan from Rangoon, agents Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd.:—1132 cases jaggery; 30 cases cotton under shirts; 2700 pieces English boards; 108 bundles iron plates; 110 empty iron drums; 127 bundles and 300 pieces teak scantlings.

From Bassein:—49380 bags rice;

From Colombo:—1570 bags copra; 150 cases safety ammunition.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)
Indore, Oct. 4.

Wheat seeds and Cotton. Rate per Mani of 6 mds. Bengal.
Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 21, 22
Wheat Malwi Rs. 20, 21
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18, 19
Gram Rs. 17, 18
Tilseed Rs. 30, 35
Linseed Rs. 27, 28
Dhana Rs. 36, 40
Lintal Rs. 14, 18
Oil cakes Rs. 17, 18
Jawar Rs. 12, 14
Bajara Rs. 17, 18
Tuar Rs. 18, 19
Moog (Green) Rs 18, 20
Moog (Black) Rs. 12, 14
Cotton seed Rs. 10, 12
Maka Rs. 8, 9
Chilies Rs. 100, 120
Ghee Rs. 120, 180
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 75, 80
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 70, 75
Broach opening per candi of 784 lbs. Rs 209.
Broach closing per candi of 784 lbs. Rs. 208
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 11
Wheat Rawa Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10
Wheat Ata Maida per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 7/8
Wheat Chapad Maida per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 2/8
Tea rates per lbs.—
Lipton 10 as to 1/10
Bharmal 7 as to 1/4
Brook Bond 9 as to 1/12
Chandara Brand 7 as to 1/8

Shares.—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L. State Mills 33
100 Indore Malwa United Mills 110
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 154
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (Ordy) 110
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref) 118
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 84
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 20
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 5
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 124
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd. 4
25 Indore Co-opeatrive Dairy Ltd. 4
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 3
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 24
10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 5
5 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd. 1

Bullion.—
Gold bar per tola Rs. 37
Silver per tolas as 8 to 10 as.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 6.

December	12.17
January	12.23
March	12.32
May	12.36
July	12.40
Middling Spot	12.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 6.

October	12.06
December	12.18
January	12.21
Middling Spot	12.48

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 6.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	29,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 6.
10-12 a.m. To-day's Quotations Price.

October 1934	6.66
November 1934	6.63
December 1934	6.62
January 1935 6.58	6.60
February 1935	6.59
March 1935	6.58
April 1935	6.56
May 1935	6.55
June 1935	6.53
July 1935	6.52
August 1935	6.49
September 1935	6.46
October 1935	6.43
Middling Spot	6.89

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

SAKELLARIDIS:	
October 1934	7.79
November 1934	7.81
December 1934	7.82
January 1935	7.89
March 1935	7.95
May 1935	8.00
July 1935	8.04
F.G.F. Spot	8.03

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

BROACH (Good Staple):—	
Fully Good	5.06
Fine	5.21
Superfine	5.36
C.P. OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—	
Good	4.93
Fine	5.08
Choice	5.23
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.03
Fine	3.13
Superfine	3.23
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.23
Fine	3.33
Superfine	3.34

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 6.

Silver:—Steady.

Spot	22-5|8
Forward	22-3|4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 6.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-2-3.

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATE

London, Oct. 6.

Market was unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 6.

T.T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.16
Amsterdam	7.21-1 2
Brussels	20.95
Madrid	35.84
Milan	57.09
Berne	14 99-1|2
Paris	74.15
Prague	117.12
New York Closing Cross Rate	4.92-7|16

MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE

Shippers Cheerful

(By Mail)
Liverpool, Sept .19

A Liverpool firm writes:—

Although trading is still very quiet shippers are taking a more cheerful view of things than they were a short time ago, particularly with regard to the prospects of an increased trade with India. Cables from India indicate that active business may be close at hand. New supplies of cloth are known to be needed and purchases will have to be made during the next few weeks if November, December and January delivery is to be given. This is the time of the year when India is usually most active.

Much more interest is being shown by Ceylon, as the Japanese quota has been exhausted.

Demand for printing and finishing cloths is a long way short of what is needed to keep looms employed and this is making competition exceptionally keen. Strong complaints are being made by many manufacturers in Burnley about the low prices that are being taken by Firms which are not paying list wages. It will be a relief to the loyal Firms when wages are legalized, but there seems to be no hurry to take action in that direction.

Striped poplins, printed and dyed goods, and fancies, have been sold for South America and Scandinavian outlets, but some of the prices taken have been unremunerative. The Near East and Persia have picked up occasional parcels of miscellaneous cloths, and some useful lines of special prints and low bleaching cloths have been booked for West Africa. Egypt, Syria and Morocco have been buyers of various bleaching styles where they could be obtained at low prices. Embroidery cloths of low quality have been wanted by Italy and Switzerland, but although the business has been in few hands, the transactions have been fairly substantial. Several Continental outlets are only making intermittent purchases, chiefly of finishing styles and fan ies, and German efforts to place orders have continue to be unavailing because of the unsatisfactory nature of proposals in regard to payments.

Some heavy weights of coarse and medium counts have been booked, but speaking generally Spinners have had a very quiet time.

Exports business as a whole has been sluggish and deliveries against old contracts remain on an unsatisfactory level. There is a great disappointment at the terms offered by Germany both as regards payment of outstanding debts and for new business and these have been rejected. Consequently both production and deliveries remain in suspense.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 6.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels. Oct|Nov. sellers 22.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels: Oct|Nov sellers 22|3.

Wheat South, Australian, Parcels. Oct|Nov. sellers 25|3.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 6.

The market was unchanged.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Oct. 6.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality): 10-1|4.

SEDES.

London, Oct. 6.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton: Oct|Nov. sellers £10-3-9.

Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton: Oct|Nov. sellers £11-7-6

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton: Oct|Nov. sellers £11-11-3.

Rapeseed Toria (Hull|Continent) c.i.f. ton: Oct|Nov. sellers £10-2-6

Castorseed Bombay Hull, c.i.f. ton: Oct|Nov sellers £10-5-0.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton:—No offer.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 6.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. October sellers 18|6.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Jan|April sellers 18|9.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Oct. 6.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb: Sellers 7-3|16.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, October 5.

	Season to-date.	This week	New York, Season 1933|34	New York, Week 1933
Total in sight, (excluding linters)	2,243	444	3,239	677 bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	646	110	957	163 bales.
Exports from U.S. Ports ..	841	185	1,497	199 bales.
Of which to Japan	261	79	356	38 bales.
Of which to China	19	1	30	4 bales.
Of which to Great Britain	108	8	248	16 bales.
Of which to Germany	119	22	296	52 bales.
Stock at New York	—	54	—	117 bales.
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	2,848	—	3,604 bales.
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	1,542	—	1,503 bales.
World's Visible Supply ..	—	7,792	—	8,899 bales.
Of which to American Cotton	—	6,014	—	7,413 bales.
Forwarded to the World's Mills, (excluding linters)	1,547	215	2,379	314 bales.
Receipts at U.S. Ports	1,361	246	2,167	402 bales.

N.B.—All figures are in thousands

JAPAN AND HER TRADE COMPETITORS

Views Of Foreigners On The Spot

Mr. Barnard Ellinger writes the following article in the "M. G. Commercial" which shows three most important advantages which Japan enjoys over her competitors:—

Yokohama—one of the world's wonder cities—became an open port in 1859. It was then a small fishing village, with a population of 350 persons. Foreigners began to arrive; in 18 years the population had grown to 30,000, and during the following decade it more than trebled itself. At the time of the great earthquake in 1923 there were 450,000 people living in Yokohama, but the earthquake, which was succeeded by a fire, destroyed the town. The Japanese planned to rebuild Yokohama in six years, and within this period the new city was completed and now houses 660,000 persons—a population nearly 50 per cent. more tnan before the earthquake.

Yokohama is now the sixth largest town in Japan, but cannot compare with Tokio, which has over 2,000,000 inhabitants, nor with Osaka, which contains a population more than twice that of Mancester and Salford. Yokohama is to-day responsible for 27 per cent. of Japan's foreign trade, and the rebuilding of this town in six years should bring home to those engaged in our cotton trade the high standard of efficiency and initiative which will be necessary (even when the present abnormal currency conditions have been adjusted) if we are to meet Japanese competition.

In Lancashire we are apt to consider Japanese problems either in the light of information supplied by their nationals or from the point of view which their competition presents to us. The report of the annual general meeting of the Yokohama and Tokio Foreign Board of Trade, the members of which are entirely European or American firms operating in Yokohama and Tokio, shows how some Japanese problems are viewed by the English or other foreigners who have their businesses in that country.

A LIMITED VIEW.

It is necessary to remember, however, that the expression of views contained in the report is limited. The board appears to have suffered—possibly with some justification—from a secrecy complex sometimes evidenced by organisations nearer home. The chairman pointed out at the annual general meeting that a large part of the work undertaken by the committee was concerned with discussion as to the subjects which should be left out of the report under circumstances which have become even more delicate than a year ago."

Numerous interesting topics, however, are discussed in the report. Referring to the question of trade-marks, the chairman said that, as far as the board could see, the Japanese Government was doing its best to prevent the misuse of marks and false marking of country of origin, and was generally concerning itself with restricting unfair business competition. The board felt that if the new law which had been passed with this end in view were properly administered it would do much to curtail the international ill-feeling which had arisen through the increasingly intensive Japanese competition.

The chairman, in pointing out that the present depression following the post-war boom was merely a repetition of conditions which had occurred after every great war, said the Japanese did not realise that their trade offensive was badly timed, adding as it did to the difficulties inherent in the necessary economic adjustment of the rest of the world. In his view it was this lack of understanding on the part of the Japanese which fostered the sense of grievance which they undoubtedly felt whenever any other nation took steps to limit or exclude the importation of Japanese goods. Furthermore, the chairman pointed out to the Japanese quite openly that "no one nation can expect to be successful in the long run if it maladroitly aligns against itself all the other principal nations." On the other hand, it was suggested that those countries which felt their trade threatened should remember that Japan is a very large importer of raw materials such as cotton, wool, and rubber, and that this not only gives her considerable bargaining power but that her ability to import these raw materials and convert them into cheap manufactured goods is of great benefit to the primary producers of the world.

JAPAN'S ADVANTAGES.

Emphasis was laid on the three most important advantages which Japan enjoys over her competitors; first, the low rate of her exchange; secondly, low cost of production; thirdly (in the chairman's view), continued earnest service of labour and a more understanding treatment of labour on the part of capital in general. As regards the rate of exchange, it is only necessary to point out that the pound sterling is depreciated about 35 per cent., in terms of gold, the United States dollar by about 40 per cent., and the yen by about 63 per cent., whereas an equivalent adjustment in internal values has not yet taken place, nor have wages appreciably advanced in Japan.

As regards cost of production, it is claimed that, apart from cheap labour, the low cost is due, to a considerable extent, to production by the most economic units; for instance, in the rayon industry practically every unit has a productive capacity of 5 tons a day, the Japanese holding that anything smaller is uneconomical. How far Japanese competition in rayon may still go we may gauge from the chairman's statement—if this can be taken at its face value—that while C grade 140 denier is selling at 90 yen per 100 pounds the cost of production has been reduced to 45 yen, including the cost of raw material, and there is a prospect of a further reduction to 36 yen.

As regards wages, it was pointed out that the difference in living conditions and traditions must be taken into account in any wage comparison between nations. Not only are Japanese workers said to be well fed, well clothed, and not overworked but a flexible bonus (depending on profits) is paid twice a year, and instances are not unknown where such half-yearly bonus amounted to as much as a full year's wages. Retiring allowances or discharge allowances are also granted, and in the case of bankrupt concerns claims for these allowances take priority of claims of other creditors.

The report ends with the inevitable discussion of the population problem, and points out that the agricultural population of Japan has remained at 30,000,000 during the past 65 years, showing that a larger population cannot be maintained on the land. The whole of the large growth in population has been absorbed into industry and commerce, and it is thought that saturation-point in this respect has been reached. It is, however, estimated that nothing can now stop a further increase in the number of people to the extent of 10,000,000 during the next twenty years. Japan sees the only solution of this problem in economic expansion.

ABSENCE OF SELLING IN SUGAR

Undertone Steady

Bombay, Oct. 5.

During the course of the week under review, there had been no much selling pressure by the importing houses, partly due to the unfavourable java exchange and no immediate chance of 'Nivas' reducing the rates for early months' deliveries. This brought a steadiness in the market and the rates improved by about 1 anna per cwt. The expected arrivals being very small, there was a good demand for spot sugar as well as for sugar of early steamers. As regard forward positions, the importing houses have raised their quotations and presently they do not appear to be keen sellers. In view of coming Indian crop, the prices are not likely to improve much because it is quite probable that 'Niwas' may reduce the prices at a latter stage. So it is believed that it would be in the interest to the merchants not to make heavy commitments in forward positions for foreign sugar.

Foreign markets:—London raw sugar market was quiet during the week with very small fluctuations of about 1/4 to 1/2d. per cwt. There had been good demand in spot from the refiners for cuban sugar and the rates improved to 2 3/32 for Spot.

Arrivals:— S.S. Hatarana arrived during the week with about 5,671 bags of Java sugar.

Stock and Offtake:—Offtake during the week is ertimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 70,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine white java sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/10/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 3/15/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Nizam Rs. 3/13/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. India Rs. 3/13/0 per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. Fusijama Rs. 3/13/0 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment:—
September Rs. 3/13/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Oct-December Rs. 3/12/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Jan/March Rs. 3/11/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/10/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/4/6 per cwt.
Ready Rs. 14/3/6 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1934

Lansbury Votes For Constituent Assembly

WHAT IF "EXTREMISTS" CAPTURE IT?

All-India Rejects W. P. Scheme, Says Socialist Leader

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 29.
(By Air Mail)

The more you read about India written by British writers, the more you come to the conclusion that India is being used by British politicians to indulge in a game of tug of war. However, in a tug of war there are only two sides which try to win the game but in the matter of India we have the spectacle of more than two sides. The Imperialist Tories pull their weight on the side of keeping India perpetually under British domination. Their equally imperialist countrymen who profess Socialism as their creed qualify themselves in the round of game by pledging themselves to secure the partnership of certain Indians in such rule And yet there are two more schools of thought in British politics, in addition to the Liberal politicians, who have been put on the shelf, which believe that India should be absolutely free from the domination of Great Britain. They share the view of each other that the economic exploitation of India by the governing class of their countrymen results ultimately in the economic exploitation of their own working class. The Independent Labour Party and the Communist Party of Great Britain are the two Parties which stand for the complete independence of India, free and unfettered by British Imperialism Unfortunately, neither the I. L. P nor the Communists carry much weight jointly or severely in the face of the strong position held by the two Imperialist Parties, the Tories and the Labourites. Naturally, one has to give serious thought to the writings and utterances of the leaders and members of these two Parties.

"INDIA FROM A BACK BENCH"

On the eve of the two political conferences which will be held next week one's thoughts obviously go to the more recent writings of the Conservatives and Labour leaders. During the week we had before us two contributions to the solution of India as visualised by the backbenchers of the Conservative Party and by the Leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party. At the Conservative Conference to be held at Bristol during the next week the delegates will be giving a serious thought to the impressions and the solution of the Indian problem recorded by five of their Party men who recently visited India. These authors, who are all members of Parliament, introduce their work as "India From A Back Bench", which is a small pamphlet published in spite of the general contention that the British public would not trouble to read about Indian political issue. But it seems to me that the authors have issued the pamphlet because those who encourage them believe that during the last five years, we have seen an ever-increasing output of publications dealing with the Indian constitutional problem. According to them, these are frankly propagandist; and one-sided. not to say lop-sided, presentations of the Indian situation which have lately multiplied in consequence of the very proper silence maintained by the Government pending the publication of the Report of the Joint Select Committee on heir proposals."

ELEMENT OF COMPROMISE

In recommending the publication of Sir Adrian Baillie, Captain Victor Cazalet, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, Wing-Commander A W H James and Mr. Mark Patrick, the "Times" believes that "a body of Conservative opponents of any real political concession to Indian demands have been endeavouring, not without local successes, to stampede as many as possible of the Government's Conservative supporters into a panic-stricken condemnation of a policy which they have only been shown a caricature The best antidote to the "phobias" induced by this sort of propaganda is the important and well-informed pamphlet" published by these five Conservative M Ps. who trooped round India very recently. And the "Times" is right since the pamphlet is nothing but a naive attempt to defend the Government's White Paper scheme against the criticisms of Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Lloyd. Of course, the authors have not overlooked to make the usual Conservative pleading that "the problem could hardly be more difficult. The complications and contradictions of modern India are such that only a fool would claim any one scheme to be an ideal solution of them all. Some element of compromise is thus inevitable We cannot hope to find a solution which is theoretically unassailable, because there can be no such thing. We must search for a solution which will take into account our own needs as well as those of India."

ON EVE OF BRISTOL

Thus there lies the whole truth of the Conservative attempt to support the White Paper which does take into account "our own needs as well as those of India." The latter as usual are to be decided by the rulers of India and so long as their own needs are satisfied, the solution of the Indian problems is not far distant. The one thing that strikes most to the writers is the fact that only Indian cooperation can keep India within the British Empire, and that co-operation can be secured only by the grant of increased political responsibility. Thus the writers very easily prove that they are not interested in findling out whether India will be really free to carry on her trade and commerce since they are interested in keeping India within the Empire by some forms of what they think political concessions. Asking their countrymen, more truly their Conservative delegates who are meeting at Bristol for the Party Conference, to reject Mr. Lansbury's proposal to elect a Constituent Assembly and equally to reject the counsels of Mr. Churchill and other members of the Die-Hard India Defence League, the authors stress the following economic questions.

THE INDIAN MARKET

Say the authors: "The Indian market is, of course, of the first importance to this country today, and unlike many other markets which threaten to contract to vanishing point, it seems capable of a wide expansion given the right conditions. Even assuming that an increase in India purchasing power stimulated a rapid development of her own industry, it still seems most unlikely that the latter would be extensive enough to overtake the whole demand of the huge and fast-increasing population. There would remain a large margin for our manufactured expobrts. Nor are the prospects one-sided... There are some who evidently trading by political pressure or trading by poitical pressure or coercion. And indirect light was thrown on the prospects of such a policy by the Congress boycotts of a few years ago. These were unexpectedly successful in inflicting loss on our trade; and a point which emerged very clearly was the difficulty of circumventing them by governmental action. They provided

(Continued on page 9.)

SALUTING SOVIET FLAG!

Idea Of Mass Massacre Behind It, Says Public Prosecutor

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

Charges of sedition and promotion of class hatred for saluting and extolling Soviet Flag as also delivering speeches and shouting objectionable slogans at a Conference held under the auspices of Port and Dock Workers' Union on April 29 last, were framed to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate against Mr. N. Dutt Majumdar and four other labour leaders.

Arguing why these charges should be framed against the accused persons the Public Prosecutor said Soviet Flag had history of its own. It had behind it, an idea of mass massacre, dethronement of the Czar and his murder along with other members of his family. This was followed by a revolution which overthrew the system of Government then prevailing in Russia and organisation of the armed raising of the proletariat. Shouting of slogans such as "Communist International Ki-Jai and Soviet Union Zindabad" showed that the movement which the accused started was to bring about a social order similar to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics together with chaos and bloodshed that had preceded it in Russia.

Further hearing adjourned.—United Press.

SINGAPORE-CEYLON SERVICE

R. A. F. Enterprise Early Next Year

COLOMBO, Oct. 5.

New giant flying boats will be used early next year in a Royal Air Force enterprise to fly across the Indian Ocean from Singapore to Ceylon. A number of these machines are now being built in England to replace old ones used in the Singapore naval station, and are expected to be delivered in about two months' time.

In their flight the machines will stop at Nicobar Islands for refuelling, from where they will fly to Trincomalee in the eastern coast of Ceylon, and thence to Colombo Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon will be touched by the planes in their return journey.—United Press.

Mahant In Murder Charge

AMRITSAR, Oct. 6.

Mahant Ram Sharan of Akhara Nirban has been arrested by the police on suspicion that he had murdered one Suba Singh, whose wife used to live with the Mahant.

It is stated that Suba Singh's whereabouts were unknown for the last 11 months, and the police suspected that he might have been murdered.

The Mahant has been released on furnishing a security of Rs. 5,000/.—United Press.

Crop In C. P. Affected By Excessive Moisture

NAGPUR, Oct. 6.

The following is the weather and crop report for the week ending Saturday, September 29::—

The weather was generally cloudy with heavy showers in the northern and plateau districts and in Wardha and Nagpur towards the week end. Elsewhere the rainfall was light to moderate.

Til and Juar on the low-lying and level land in Saugor, are reported to have been seriously damaged and the crops generally on rich and low-lying soils in Hoshangabad, Niar, Betul, Wardha and Nagpur have been affected to some extent on account of excessive moisture and lack of sinshine. A long break is badly needed to improve their condition.

In Chhattisgarh and Berar division the standing crops are generally in good condition. Weeding and inter-cultural operations and preparation of land for rabi sowings are in progress.—United Press

BHAGWAN DAS & CHINTAMANI

Efforts In U. P. To Secure Return Of Both Unopposed

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 6.

As the time for the Assembly election approaches, all parts of the province are springing into activity, according to reports received here.

Candidates have begun to deposit security money. Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan and Dr. Zianddin are reported to have already done so in Allahabad.

It has now been decided that Mr. Chintamani should stand from seven cities and Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru from the Agra division. Efforts are being made to secure the return unopposed of both Mr. Chintamani and Mr. Bhagwan Das.—A.P.

Nationalist Party Contradicts Press Report

Mr. Banerji Secretary Nationalist party has issued the following statement to the Press:—

In its latest message on the Delhi electoral situation the associated Press has shown, to what lengths of partisanship avowedly an impartial news agency can go. This agency twice broadcasted, that the Nationalist Party would not set up a candidate who would contest a Delhi seat and both times its news was contradicted by Pandit Malaviya himself Inspite of this, the Delhi branch of this agency has again broadcasted the news, almost the whole of which appears to be groundless.

I am however in a position to contradict from the beginning to end. A message published through the Associated Press in the local news papers regarding the Assembly elections vs Nationalist Party I don't know the source of message regarding the relations between the Hindu Mahasabha and the Nationalist Party the eloquent fact however stands, that the Nationalist Party and Pandit Malaviya have lent their own support to Bhai Permanand president of the Hindu Mahasabha.

After Pandit Malaviya's speech in Delhi that the Congress candidate with this present programme would be allowed to go in uncontested by the Nationalist Party, is a height of credulity The Congress candidate declared that being returned by joint electorate he would support the cause of joint electorate by opposing communal award by speech and vote and Nationalist Party would have nothing to do against him. otherwise he must be opposed. Indications however are that the Congress will not accept Pandit Malaviya's suggestion and consequently Nationalist candidate contesting the Delhi seat is a certainty We however, must give reasonable time to Congress to ponder and decide the issue raised by Panditji, and this fact alone is responsible for the delay in announcing the Nationalist Party's candidate The party would not however wait indefinitely and unless Congress decision is received within reasonable time, a definite announcement of the Nationalist party's candidate will be made.

In short local Nationalist party has a most complete autonomy in matter of contesting the Delhi seat, and in the light of the above observations, message of the Associated Press is imsleading unauthorised and mischievous.

Up-To-Date Agricultural College For Ceylon

COLOMBO, Oct. 5.

The Ceylon Government is making arrangements for the establishment of an up-to-date agricultural college at Peradeniya, about 70 miles away from Colombo, and a few miles off Kandy, the hill capital of Ceylon.

It is understood the Director of Agriculture is busy formulating a scheme for its establishment.—United Press.

SARAT BOSE AT CALCUTTA

Permitted To See His Ailing Father

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose who was permitted to come to Calcutta and see his father Sjt. Janakinath Bose, who is lying seriously ill, arrived here by Darjeeling Mail this morning from Kurseong where he was detained under Regulation III of 1818.

It may be remembered that Sjt. Janakinath Bose is suffering from an attack of Broncho-Pneumoia attended with serious heart trouble and was removed here from Cuttack on October 4. His condition took a turn for the worse yesterday.—United Press.

WHAT HAPPENED AT CHANDA MEETING

Dr. Moonje Contradicts Press Reports

NAGPUR, Oct. 6.

Dr. Moonje has issued the following press note contradicting a press report on a public meeting recently held at Chanda:—

A crowded public meeting which was held on October 3, at Chanda was very orderly. The speeches of Mr. Aney and myself were heard without any disturbance. Two members of the audience asked us questions which were intelligent and informative. Replies to them were listened to calmly whereafter the meeting terminated smoothly. Wren the meeting was about to dissolve, one member of the two who put questions cried "Shame, Shame" and thus attempted to create disturbance but without success."—A.P.

THUNDERSHOWERS IN MADRAS AND BENGAL

Monsoon Withdraws From Northeast India

POONA, Oct. 7.

The monsoon has withdrawn from north-east India and Burma but fairly widespread thundershowers have fallen in Assam and Lower Burma. Local thundershowers also occurred in Madras presidency, Mysore and Bengal. The western disturbance persists over the extreme north and caused a few falls of rain in the North West Frontier Province.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Bassein and Diamond Island one inch; Cherrapunji four; Tezpur one and a half; Mymensingh one; Vizagapatam one and a half.

Forecast: Scattered thundershowers will occur in Assam, Lower Burma, South of Peninsula, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir.—A.P.

KILLING RAILROAD COMPETITION

E.I.R. Adopt Co-ordinated Motor Transport

PATNA, October 6.

The first co-ordinated rail-road service of the East Indian Railway between Patna Junction and Digha was inaugurated this evening.

Opening the service Rai Bahadur N C Ghose, Divisional Superintendent of Dinapore, said that the event was a landmark in the history of transport in India although the service at present covered a distance of only six miles. He pointed out how in the west legislation stopped the unbridled competition against railways while such legislation was still in the prelimenary stage in India. He hoped that the present service would show how effectively unbridled competition against railways could be stopped by organised motor transport.—A.P.

Retaining The Full Fruit Of His Labour

Mahatmaji Explains How Exactly The Producer Of Khadi Is Benefited

Mahatma Gandhi writing in the current number of the "Harijan," explains how the producer of Khadi benefits exactly in every rupee worth of Khadi purchased from him.

In an illuminating analysis of the cost each phase of production of Khadi involves, Mahatmaji stresses the "need for exactness" in presenting the case of Khadi adequately through a proper appreciation of truth. To what extent the producer is actually benefitted in every rupee earned by him through the sale of Khadi is lucidly illustrated in the article.

Gandhiji observes, "the one key industry of India which supplemented the agricultural labour would never have died, if the distorted notion of 'varna' or caste had not regarded these millions almost as untouchables, beneath the notice of the self-styled higher class."

The following is the full text:

A correspondent sends a newspaper cutting containing a notice in praise of khadi. From it I take the following relevant paragraphs:—

"A rupee spent on foreign cloth means one anna and a half to Indians, while annas fourteen plus half an anna go direct into foreign trade's growth.

"A rupee spent on mill-cloth means half the amount for the mill-owner, annas six to instruments of production and two annas into foreigners' pockets.

"A rupee spent on khadi means the whole of the amount minus management expenses—one anna—to the producer alone."

IDEAL BEFORE A.I.S.A.

The sender asks if it is true that every rupee invested in khadi means fifteen annas going to the producers andl ony one anna going to the salesmen. I can only answer that the ideal set before the managers in charge of the A. I. S. A. stores is that the prices should be so regulated as to show on the total sales a surplus, in order to cover expenses, of one anna for every fifteen annas worth of khadi received from the producing depot. The fifteen annas will, therefore, include several other items, e.g. freight, etc. Hence it is altogether wrong to say that of every rupee invested in khadi fifteen annas go to the producer.

"FULL FRUIT OF HIS LABOUR."

After khadi leaves the weavers' hands, it undergoes many processes—washing, dyeing, calendaring, storing in intermedate depots and so on. If the term 'producer' is confined to the grower, the picker, the ginner, the carder, the sliver maker, the spinner, the bobbin winder, the warper, the sizer and the weaver, but not the workers of the processes after weaving, the producer gets probably no more than eight annas in the rupee. It is usual and proper to exclude the other processes, as they are not necessary for fulfilling the purpose of khadi and may or may not have been done by villagers or workers properly so-called. Washing, dyeing, etc., are often done through organised, i.e., capitalist concerns. Now, all those who contribute to the increase in the selling price of khadi do not divide the wages with the producer, in other words, do not take the bread out of the mouth of the producer, but help him to find a market for his manufacture, and this they do even when they are capitalist concerns. For, the latter do not at present work for their profit, but work, no matter from what motive, for the sake of the producer. Therefore the whole truth seems to me to be more conducive to the advertisement of khadi than the undoubted, though unconscious or ignorant, exaggeration in the notice under discussion. If I was the draftsman of the notice, I should say:

"When you buy a rupee worth of khadi, know that the producer retains the full fruit of his labour, whereas, when you buy cloth manufactured by indigenous mills you wholly deprive him of that beneficial labour, without providing him with a substitute. The agency that sells khadi, gets nothing but the bare living expenses and is, therefore, on a par with the producer."

WHY KHADI SUFFERS

Thus it will be found that a critical study of the economics of khadi will show that it is a crime againts semi-starved humanity for any Indian to use any cloth but khadi. Such a person takes a morsel out of the mouth of some already famishing villager. Khadi suffers, not because of any intrinsic defect; it suffers becaise of the ignorance of its friends and foes alike.

CHEAPER AND BETTER.

But it is necessary to examine the buyer's case. The advertisement is misleading from his viewpoint. Khadi will sell at half the present price, if he will likewise his taste, i.e., if he will buy unbleached khadi and put all the ornamentation he likes, afterwards. He need not bother his head about it, if the cost is a consideration. But let the buyer to whom cost is a consideration know that he pays much less for unbleached and unadorned khadi than for prepared and bleached khadi. Moreover, unbleached khadi lasts longer than bleached. The public should also know that during the past twelve years khadi has become much cheaper and better in texture. It has put more money into the pockets of the individual spinners by improving their tools and increasing their skill. This could not have happened, if some educated men and women had not dedicated themselves to the task of helping the semi-starved but partially employed millions. The one key industry of India which supplemented the agricultural labour would never have died, if the distorted notion of 'varna' or caste had not regarded these millions almost as untouchables, beneath the notice of the self-styled higher class.

SCIENCE OF KHADI.

No doubt there are defects in the khadi organisations: there is not complete dedication, there is not enough critical study of every problem that demands a solution. But this is not a matter of surprise. What cannot, in a moment, get rid of habits of a life-time. We cannot, all off a sudden, develop the cunning of the hand. The science of khadi requires technical and mechanical skill of a higher order and demands as much concentration as is given by Sir J. C. Bose to the tiny leaves of plants in his laboratory before the wrests from them the secrets of nature held by these fellow creatures of ours.

TO BE EXACT.

What is then wrong with the notice complained of is not of its over-valuation of khadi but its clumsy and inadequate presentation of its case. And this comes from what of exactness due to inadequate appreciation of truth. Everyone of the three paragraphs hopelessly fails when tested on that infallible anvil.

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